

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 1.

Federal Republican Ticket. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FOR CALVERT COUNTY.

Dr. John Daré,
Samuel Turner,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
John J. Brooke.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Thomas Pitt,
Henry Keene.

FOR KENT COUNTY.

Isaac Spencer,
Henry Tilghman,
William Knight,
Thomas B. Hynson.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Jabez Caldwell,
Thomas Frazier,
Nicholas Goldsborough,
William H. Tilghman.

FOR PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

George Simms,
William D. Digges,
Samuel Craggett,
James Somervell.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

Enbriam K. Wilson,
George Hayward,
Thomas N. Williams,
Dr. John Stevenson.

FOR FREDERICK COUNTY.

William Ross,
Ignatius Davis,
Joshua Howard,
Robert M'Pherson.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

C. William Potter,
Col. Richard Keene,
Richard Hughtlett,
James Houston.

FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Cornelius Howard,
John Elder.

FOR CECIL COUNTY.

Matthew Platte,
John R. Evans,
John Stump,
Elisha Kirk.

FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

George C. Washington,
Ephraim Galtner,
Ezekiah Linticum,
Benjamin S. Forrest.

FOR ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Joseph Tomlinson,
William Shaw,
Samuel Thomas,
James Tidball.

A MEETING

Of the Federal Republicans of Annapolis, is requested at the Ball-Room, this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating Candidates to represent the City in the next Legislature.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,
I would thank you to publish in your next, the following extract, which I made from my last Frederick county paper, as it is not only illustrative of the oppressive and cruel means which the democrats will apply to attain a desired object, but likewise shows the true estimation in which they hold a fair and free exercise of the right of voting, and the liberty and happiness of poor men; some of whom, it appears, they have threatened to imprison for trifling debts, and others to deprive of employment, if they do not consent to vote the democratic ticket at the election.

The Extract.

"Friends of the Poor and Protectors of the right of Suffrage," are the democrats have a long time assumed to themselves. "Many are the instances which have come to our knowledge of the most tyrannical control of this inestimable privilege, by its insidious protectors, some of whom would without the least compunction of conscience, warrant and imprison a poor debtor for daring to exercise this right as a freeman. Said one of them to a poor man who owed him a few shillings, 'unless you vote my ticket, I will send you to Jail, as you cannot pay the money.' Others have turned away labourers for no other crime than that of voting for federalists; indeed it is but a few days ago that a young man was heard to say, that 'his relative, (who is one of the leading men of the party,) had several hands at work, who would be good democratic voters, to be sure there was one federalist among them, but he would have to vote as the rest did or be turned off.' Such my fellow citizens has been the conduct of

men who call themselves your friends and the guardians of your rights; will you permit them to deceive you by empty professions? From such Friends of the Poor and Protectors of the Rights of Suffrage, Good Lord Deliver us."

For the Maryland Gazette.

If the federalists had been faithful to themselves at the last election, their majority in the legislature, instead of being respectable, would have been overwhelming; and the slender hopes which have lately animated and roused their opponents to exertion, would never have existed. With so fresh an example, then, of the evil which is apt to result from supineness and indifference, let every man who calls himself a federalist, with a zeal and spirit determined not to be outdone, prepare to "stem the current of corruption's tide," and give his inveterate foes a complete defeat on Monday next. To do this is an easy task, one which nothing is requisite to enable federalists to perform, but watchfulness over the sly underhand manoeuvres of their enemies, who calculate upon effecting more by their cunning, than their strength. Their arts will be practised principally upon the unwary and timid; whom federalists should be bold in protecting and rescuing from the baneful influence of their deceivers, and in instructing in those pure principles which can alone keep this republic free and happy. Let no federalist, however sanguine of success he may be, for a moment cease to be vigilant and active, and let none such remain at home on the day of election; for the greater the majority which his county gives the greater will be the honour due him, the higher he will stand in the estimation of his brethren in other parts of the state. No doubt, as is their custom when in pursuit of power, the democrats will exercise to the utmost, their skill in cajoling and flattering, all those who are so unthinking as to listen to their specious professions; but surely none who witnessed the intolerance and violence which distinguished these men when the reins of the state government rested in their hands, can be so weak as to be wheedled out of their real sentiments, and induced to oppose their old friends. We should remember, that during the late war, the best and mildest names these men could favour all who differed from them in opinion with, were "tory" and "traitor." Federalists reflect upon past events, and let them, patriotism, and the experience you have had of the overbearing and persecuting spirit of democracy, and the veneration you bear the memory of Washington, your immortal political father, stimulate you to exertion and encourage you to press on in disappointing men, whose way and plotting genius is excelled by nothing but their daring attempts to mislead the unsuspecting and honest yeomanry of the country. Federalists be firm, circumspect, zealous and wakeful.

Son, unwatched, may reach the sanctuary."

Experience.

Annapolis, 24th September, 1818.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

SINCE announcing myself a Candidate to represent this Congressional District, if elected, I have had the pleasure of meeting with my friend and opponent Doctor Kent, twice on Monday week last at the Prince-George's Court, and yesterday in this City. At each meeting we have been honoured with the attention of such of our fellow-citizens as happened to be present; and believing it may afford pleasure to such of you as have not seen us together, to learn that our opposition so far has been conducted in the most friendly manner, I take up my pen for that purpose, as also to assure you of the little probability that exists of its being otherwise; as we both seem disposed to unite under the wholesome administration of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. And understanding perfectly as the Doctor does, that I have come out in opposition to caucusing, particularly this new sort of caucus, invented only within a short time, and only as yet supported by a very few loving respectable good souls, who profess to believe they are doing the free people of Anne-Arundel a very great service, and saving them a vast deal of trouble, by calling them, all rich and poor, to Annapolis, to fix on men who shall represent them, and in direct contradiction to what all of us have heretofore said, (by a law giving the

people district elections,) because none but rich men, it was found could vote at Annapolis, and it became therefore necessary to divide the counties into districts to enable poor men to vote; yet are these poor men now called to Annapolis to make choice who they will vote for; and on finding that none but a few who are rich, and have time and money both, to squander away, have met under this polite invitation, these few, at most 30 or 40, have once more concluded themselves to be undeniably the representatives of all those who neglected or refused to meet, and as such they have again discharged most faithfully their duty, at a very short session of a few minutes, yesterday at Mr. Brewer's long room, by and in the name of you the people, elected (selected as they say) four independent members who shall represent you in the next general assembly, whether one man of you vote or not, as they are now pledged themselves to vote for them, and that you know is all sufficient. Doctor Kent, however, does not seem disposed so far to insult those good gentlemen, as he might be considered in some measure to be doing, were he so far to question their right as to offer a defence for their conduct; he therefore contented himself with telling us, that the freemen of Prince-George's were still determined to keep the right of choice in their own hands, and were still in the practice of having their influence respected, by tenaciously holding on to their district committees. Thus, then, are we informed, and I readily believe it, the people of Anne-Arundel county are the only good natured, unsuspicious sort of folks who as yet have been suspected of feeling such an attachment for their ease and idleness, as to be willing to give up their dearest rights, the right of choice, & rather than take the trouble of looking a little after their own affairs, will risk all, and will suffer themselves to be laid aside as old broken down horses, no longer fit for any service, and therefore to be left unnoticed to die in the woods; and surely we have already felt and observed a very great difference to have taken place from some cause—we found but a short time ago, that we were thought to be of some consequence; men feasted us by way of getting us together, that they might consult our wishes, and whenever we were found to approve of what was proposed for our consideration, we were begged and intreated to keep it in remembrance until the election, when we were told, that great things were expected from our exertions, that our influence was well known, and that every thing almost rested on our individual exertions. But for the last year or two how has it been—has any of us shown this vast pointlessness? No; since this new mode of caucusing has been adopted, there has been no necessity for it, as all the right which the people had once in their hands, is now, by a sort of hocus pocus, been given up to these 30 or 40 kind, rich, respectable gentlemen; and, as if their taking upon themselves to act for the people without being nominated by, or even consulting them, were not sufficient proof of their contempt for the people, some of these gentlemen have the assurance to stalk about boasting that they have the people with them; and such has been the alarm they have at last produced over the minds of some, who at first brushed up a little and shewed something like a disposition to oppose their mighty influence, that they have now bent down and submitted to their power, and no doubt after kissing the toe of their holinesses, and receiving their dispensation, they are now smiling under a sense of pardon thus honourably received. But, my friends, I am digressing perhaps too far, owing to the zeal I feel in laying open to your view this disgrace which you are called on to sanction at the next election, by giving your votes for candidates thus to be elected. Permit me then to return to where I may be said to have stopped—Doctor Kent's account of the independent spirit of his own countymen: He then read us a transcript from Judge Marshall's opinion, given in 1788, of what was meant by Democracy, and equally eulogised the Judge and the appellation of Democrat; seemed much displeased at having had it taken from him; having forgot that it was perhaps a voluntary surrender of his own for the more pleasing appellation of Republican. Nay, the Doctor stated, that in his county, Democrat and Devil had become synonymous terms,

which enables me in a short way to comply with the Doctor's request, in saying something about his votes and proceedings when a member of Congress; a trouble I am very sure I had not attempted to take before, neither would I now, but out of politeness perhaps to the Doctor. As well then as I can remember, (for I have not his votes before me) there were very few that he made that did not seem to me to be strange and unprofitable, after thinking how he could be so wrong headed in politics, when he was generally so clever on other subjects. It really seemed a mystery, until yesterday, when it struck me at once it must have arisen from this unfortunate robbery committed, it seems, only in the Doctor's neighbourhood, of taking from him and his neighbours the appellation of democrat, and as he says making it synonymous with devil. This certainly put the Doctor, good natured as he is, out of temper, and we all know when we are out of temper we are far from being right, and when not right we feel we have too much of the influence of his majesty about us, which carries us from one wrong to another, until something turns up to enable us to see the dangerous influence we are under. This something I trust has appeared, as he seems now disposed to view things different, and we are thus brought to think so near alike, that there seems nothing to differ any longer about; particularly as it regards this new sort of caucus we exactly agree. (I believe.) That is, if you approve of giving your right of choosing who shall represent you to the members of this new caucus, who have brought out the Doctor as their candidate, that you will of course tell them so by voting for him. If you do not approve of it, but feel determined to preserve the right in your own hands, and thereby your honour, your respectability, and your consequence as freemen, you will of course show this determination on the day of election, by electing any one but their candidate, and of course, by voting for the only candidate that opposes him, who will, as he has before stated, endeavour to discharge the duties devolving on him with fidelity and honour, and who has the satisfaction of subscribing himself, faithfully,
Your Friend,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

From the Norfolk Herald, Sep. 15.

Late and interesting intelligence from the Spanish Main.

Capt. Kerr, of the British sloop, Sector, has politely favoured us with a proof sheet slip from the office of the Trinidad Courier, dated the 29th August, which contains the following highly interesting extract—Capt. K. has also handed us a file of the Courier to the 26th August.

Trinidad, Aug. 29.

"On Friday, the 21st inst. anchored in this port, about ten miles to the southward, Adm. Brion, from Guyana, with the following squadron under his command: Victoria, Captain Cowie, flag ship. Columbia, Captain Hall, Spartana, Captain Ravelo. Favourite, Captain Bernard.

And having had a sort of neutral communication with Admiral Harvey, proceeded early next morning for his destination.

A squadron, of what they term their subtle force, composed of gun boats and flechas, with 700 men of debarkment on board, commanded by Com. Diaz, and Gen. Bermudez, which had descended the river with the Admiral, and debouched by the Cano de Macareo, and rendezvoused at Point Icaros, were ordered to join to the westward.

The result of this expedition was received here yesterday by a canoe, and has been, that Guirra was attacked at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the 24th inst. and carried by assault, with very little loss to the assailants, but a very considerable one to the Spaniards, who fought with bravery until the Favourite having got close into the redoubt, and opened her fire from a 24 pounder on a pivot loaded with grape; they immediately fled into the interior with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind their arms, ammunition, and every thing, even to their segars. The force afloat has also been taken; it consists of 9 gun-boats, and some vessels with private property, chiefly cocoa, of which it seems, there is a large quantity in the town, and on the coast. The blockade being now raised, we hope to see very soon the happy effects of a free navigation, by the arrival of cattle and mules from Guyana and Guarapiche.

Of the casualties in this affair, we have not seen any details, but report states generally, that there were very trifling on the part of assailants; but on that of the assailed enormous, which, however, may be permitted to doubt.

P. S. Since the foregoing prepared for the press, we have received a circumstantial account of the military and naval transactions which led to the surrender of Guirra by his majesty's ship Scamander, capt. Elliott, who was sent there on professional duty, to the admiral, had an opportunity of observing that passed. We shall present readers with the detail in our next in the mean time, we embrace to correct an error in our foregoing statement of the land forces engaged. Bermudez, which amounted only to 70 boys, instead of 700, but these young republican heroes proved themselves fully competent to perform the work."

We learn verbally from Capt. Kerr, that the intelligence received by the Scamander, relative to above affair, was, in substance, as follows:—That Frigate, had been dispatched by the British Admiral to demand from the Spanish commandant at Guirra, the release of English vessels improperly detained by him. On her arrival in the Bay, Admiral Brion was making his preparations for attacking the place. The Spanish commandant refused to give up the two English vessels, and the Scamander stood out to lay off the harbour to reconnoitre the engagement which soon commenced. Previously, however, Adm. Brion sent word to the commandant to give himself up, and concern about the vessels; as would engage to deliver them him in the course of the day, which he did. During the action, the Scamander (mentioned in the preceding account) got becalmed in a situation which left her at the complete disposal of the enemy, who boarded her and massacred every one of the crew. Soon after this horrid act of barbarity, a broad sprung up, and the Admiral, in Victoria, (one of the Favourite's above) was enabled to take a favourable position, when he opened a tremendous fire on the Spanish tilla and batteries. In a little while the fire of the Spaniards was completely silenced. Those at the batteries fled in all directions, while those in the gun boats were indiscriminately put to death by the venging sword of the Patriots.

Capt. K. states that the impression at Trinidad was, that the Patriots would very soon be undisturbed possession of every inch of territory in Venezuela, also mentions a fact, by no means unimportant, that in an exchange of communications between British Admiral and Admiral Brion, the former addressed the latter his official title of "Admiral Commander in Chief of the naval forces of the Independent Government of Venezuela," thus recognizing the independence of the power under which he acted.

From New Grenada, the accounts are not less favourable to the cause of the Patriots. The "Correo Orinoco," after noticing the contents of numerous letters from the province, detailing the success of the Patriots, says—

"Although, these letters may be exaggerated, we have thought best to omit nothing of their contents, leaving our readers to judge of what is really passing in New Grenada. It appears, upon the whole, that the Royalists are hard pressed in the South, and that they are directing their movements of their force, abandoning the most important points, and they themselves consider the evacuation of the country inevitable. These are things of which there is no doubt, especially when we consider that there does not remain a single Spanish European soldier, and the plan of combined attack by Guayquil and Casanare has been long talked of.

Official letters have been received from Generals Paz and Zamora, stating that, in the middle of last, the enemy retreated towards Valencia, abandoning all his positions on the Varinas and Sombrero districts. It is not known what the cause of this sudden movement is. Capt. Appleby, who arrived yesterday from Romana, (St. Domingo) states that the Spaniards had fitted out a barge about the 10th of June, at the city of St. Domingo, manned with about 30 or 40 Spaniards, English and American, and aimed for the purpose of cutting out a Portuguese ship.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Catechism Recorder. SIR HUGH'S RETURN.

Sir Hugh
Had just returned from Waterloo,
A place where England gained immortal glory.
As will be seen in future story.
Of course Sir Hugh had gained his heart.
For he had fought with all his heart,
Had thrashed the Frenchmen black & blue.

'Tis true, the son of Mars
Had got some scars;
Had lost two fingers and an ear,
Had one eye pok'd out by a spear;
But he did not mind.
And though deprived of an ear,
The other ear and eye were left be-
hind:
Ergo, he could both see and hear.

The sun had set,
And Hugh had yet
Some miles to go;
Twice six or so.
Ere he could reach his native glen,
Far from the haunts of all but High-
landmen.

For the valiant Sir Hugh
Was a Highlandman true,
A ever wore bonnet or plaid;
With his trusty claymore,
Six Frenchmen or more
On Waterloo's field he had laid;
At least Sir Hugh so said;
And I'll say rien au contraire,
For in good sooth I was not there.

Now though Sir Hugh feared not death,
Nor any man that e'er drew breath,
Yet he was mortally afraid of witches,
Those "midnight bitches"
That off at dead of night
Jump on some luckless wight:
Transform him into a horse, and soon
Ride him far starward of the moon.
Then leave him ere the morning light
Half dead to death, half kill'd with
fright.

Such tricks in Scotland oft the witches
play'd
And in Connecticut it has been said.

Sir Hugh was afraid of these,
And he understood,
He now was in a wood
So thick, you scarcely could it see for
trees;

Of course he felt not much ease.
Nor did the sounds that fell upon his
ear.

Contribute much to dissipate his fear;
Seem'd at first a faint halloo.
But near and nearer still it drew,
Loud and louder still it grew.
At last he plainly heard "O Hugh! O
Hugh!"

Chatter'd his teeth, trembled his knees.
He thought the witches were among
the trees.

Or it might be perchance,
Some ghost from France,
Come to take vengeance on Sir Hugh,
For turning it adrift at Waterloo.

But be it what it would,
He fear'd 'twas nothing good,
And 'gainst such enemies what could
he do?
Again he hears, "O Hugh! O Hugh! O
Hugh!"

This was too much for mortal wight to
bear,
And like a hare
Off ran Sir Hugh,
Or rather flew
Fast as he could,
Till past the limits of the wood;
When to his great delight
A Highlandman's cottage appeared in
sight.

Soon did he enter and with trepidati-
on.
Narrated to the folks, his sad narra-
tion;
And scarcely had he got it through,
When once again "O Hugh! O Hugh!"
Was loudly call'd—
Sir Hugh baw'd
"It comes, it comes, there, there, there,
there,
Some witch or ghost will off poor Hugh
bear

This very night,
"Be not in such a fright,"
(said the good woman.)
"Such voices here are very common,
And many a duck and fowl
I've lost by that same cursed owl."
"An owl! an owl!" echoed Sir Hugh,
"Would I had ne'er returned from Wa-
terloo!"

PINDAR, JUN.

From a Paris Paper. HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A horrible crime, which presents
in its details the most astonishing
courage and singular presence of
mind, has been lately committed in
the vicinity of a little village of the
Brie. It altogether forms a drama,
the episodes of which possess great
interest. If the trial to which it
will give rise shall not obtain the
melancholy celebrity of the case of
Fualdes, it will at least display a
character of a woman, whose fright-
ful situation was more critical than
that of the mysterious and impru-
dent heroine of Rhodes.

A pedlar and his wife, a short
time since, presented themselves at
night-fall at the door of a little
farm house, a short distance from
the high road. They requested
of the farmer permission to sleep
there, whose wife was still confined
to her bed, having lately lain in. A
small room was assigned to them,
where they passed the night quietly.
The next day being Sunday,
the farmer and his servants went to
mass to a neighbouring village. The
pedlar also expressed a wish to go
there, and there remained in the
house only the wife of the farmer,
the pedlar's wife, who complained
that she was not well, and a child
of six years of age.

Scarcely had the people gone out,
when the pedlar's wife, armed with
a knife, presented herself at the bed
of the lying woman, and demand-
ed her money, threatening to kill
her in case of refusal. The latter,
sick and weak, did not oppose the
slightest resistance, and delivered
up the keys of her drawers, at the
same time desiring the little boy to
conduct the woman who had to look
for something in them. She rose
softly from her bed, followed the
pedlar's wife, without being heard,
and having beckoned the child out
of the room, locked the door in the
chamber. She then desired the
child to run to the village, to
apprize his father, and desire him to
bring assistance.

The child did not lose an instant;
but by an inconceivable fatality, met
on the road the pedlar, who had left
the church, no doubt, to join his
wife. Having asked the child where
he was going, the latter answered
ingeniously that he was going to
seek his father, as an attempt was
made to rob them. The pedlar took
the child by the hand, and said it
would be unnecessary, and that he
would himself go and protect his
mother.

They returned to the farm where
the farmer's wife was shut up. He
knocked at the door, but this woman
not recognizing the voice of her
husband, obstinately refused to open
it. The pedlar made vain efforts
to induce her to do it, and being un-
able to attain his end, threatened to
cut her child's throat, if she did not
instantly decide upon it. Ferocious
at not being able to prevail upon
her, he executed his horrible
threat, and killed the child, almost
under the eyes of its mother, who
heard, without being able to give
succour, the cries and last sighs of
her son.

After having committed this use-
less crime, he endeavoured to pene-
trate into the house to save his wife.
Time pressed: they might each mo-
ment return from mass, & he could
not succeed in getting admission but
by mounting on the roof and de-
scending down the chimney. Dur-
ing all this time he exhausted his
rage in menaces and imprecations
against the farmer's wife, who, al-
most fainting saw nothing to de-
vise for her certain death. This
wretch had a ready got into the
chimney, and was about to enter in-
to the chamber, when the farmer's
wife, collecting all her force, drew
by sudden inspiration, the pailasse
of her bed to the edge of the hearth,
and there set it on fire. The smoke
in a few minutes enveloped the assas-
sin, who not being able to reascend,
very soon fell in the fire, and suffo-
cated. The courageous farmer's
wife lost not her presence of mind,
but struck him several blows with the
poker which put him beyond the
chance of recovering his senses.
Finally, exhausted with fatigue and
mental agony, she fell senseless on
the carpet of her chamber, and re-
mained in this situation till the mo-
ment when the farmer and his ser-
vants returned from church to be
witnesses of this horrible occur-
rence. The dead body of the child,
at the gate of the farm house, was
the first spectacle that struck the
eyes of this unhappy father. They
forced open the gates, and after hav-
ing recalled to life the farmer's wife,
then seized the two culprits, who
were delivered up to justice. It is
believed that the pedlar will survive
the punishment due to his crimes.
They will be immediately brought
before the Court of Justice of the
department, where this affair is in
preparation for trial, which excites
the greatest interest through the
whole country.

CALCUTTA, April 29.

We take the following curious ac-
count from a Bombay paper:—
"Capt. Powell, of the Queen Char-
lotte, informs us of the interesting
circumstance of his having recover-

ed from a rock, 61 miles N. W. of
Noaahehah (one of the Marquesas)
a man that had been its solitary in-
habitant for nearly three years. His
account stated, that early in 1814,
he proceeded thither from Noaahe-
hah, with four others, all of whom
had left an American ship there, for
the purpose of procuring feathers,
that were in high estimation among
the natives of N. but losing their
boat on the rock, three of his com-
panions in a short time perished,
through famine and principally from
thirst, as there was no water but
what was supplied by rains. His
fourth companion continued with
him but a few weeks when he form-
ed the resolution of attempting to
swim, with the aid of a splintered
fragment that remained of his boat,
to an Island, in which effort he must
have inevitably perished. He had
once himself attempted to quit his
forlorn situation, by constructing a
catamaran, but failed, and lost all
means of any future attempt. They
had originally taken fire with them
from Noaahehah, which he had al-
ways taken care to continue, except
on one occasion, when it became ex-
tinguished and never could have
been restored, but by a careful pre-
servation of three or four grains of
gun powder, and the lock of a mus-
ket, which he had broken up for the
construction of his catamaran. The
flesh and blood of wild beasts were
his sole aliment—with the latter he
quenched his thirst in seasons of
long droughts, and the skulls of his
departed companions were his only
drinking vessels. The discovery
made of him from the Charlotte was
purely accidental. The rock was
known to be desolate and barren, &
the appearance of a fire, as the ves-
sel passed it on an evening, attract-
ed notice, and produced an inquiry,
which proved fortunate to the for-
lorn inhabitant, in procuring his
removal to Noaahehah, where he
was left under the care of Mr. Wil-
son, a European, who had resided
there many years, and who had pre-
viously known him."

From the Evangelical Magazine.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

My young friend Eugenius, called
on last evening to shew me this fa-
mous new toy of Dr. Brewster's.
'And here,' said he, giving me some-
thing like a small spy glass, 'here is
the Kaleidoscope.'
'The Kaleidoscope,' said I, 'and
what is that? It is all Greek to me.'
'It is Greek indeed; but it means in
English, an instrument to see beau-
tiful things with.'

'What! does it shew us angels or
ladies?'

'Not exactly. But come, put your
eye to the small end, and you will
see what you shall see.'

Sure enough, I looked in it; and
there I saw a great variety of very
pretty little patterns of flowers, or
some such things, I hardly know
what to call them, more curious than
ever I saw before.

'Well, Well,' said I, 'it is certain-
ly a fine toy; and it may be of some
use too. But come, one good turn
deserves another. You have shewn
me your Kaleidoscope, and I will
shew you mine.'

'Your's? have you one indeed?'

'Indeed have I, and worth a thou-
sand of this. It is in fact a true
Kaleidoscope; and shews you beau-
tiful things sure enough. Only look
in it well, and you will see things
more to be desired than gold, yea
than much fine gold.—You will see
all heaven opened before you, bow-
ers of bliss, fountains of youth, ri-
vers of pleasure flowing thro' trees
of life, saints and angels with ro-
ses of love on their cheeks, and ama-
ranths of immortality on their brows
—above all, you will see the face
of one who is the chief among ten
thousand, and altogether lovely. In
short, you will see an endless suc-
cession and variety of delights and
wonders, eye hath not seen, neither
hath it entered into the heart of
man to conceive.

'Well now, I see you are as fond
of riddles as ever. But let me see
this wonderful instrument at once.'

'Here it is at your service—the
Christian Kaleidoscope—called in
English, a POCKET BIBLE.'

EUPHAINOR.

Capt. Tukey of the ship Congo,
fitted out to explore the river Con-
go, in Africa, has published a nar-
rative of his adventures. The ship
was navigated to Embomma, about
100 miles from the mouth of the
Congo. The inhabitants on the
coast, and river "were a slothful,
dirty, ignorant, and superstitious
race of negroes, whose only object
in visiting the vessels was to beg."

The navigation of the river became
so bad, from islands, shoals, and
currents, that the boats were order-
ed out. After proceeding about 60
miles in the boats, the party were
obliged to land, and penetrated 130
miles farther, when they became
convinced of the total impractica-
bility of proceeding, from the na-
ture of the country and the impos-
sibility of procuring provisions—
One grand object of the expedition
was doubtless to ascertain whether
the Niger and the Congo were one
and the same. Park was lost on
the Niger, below Tombuctoo, and
no intelligence to be depended on,
has ever been received of the course
of this great river farther than he
penetrated. Capt. Riley obtained
such information as led him to be-
lieve this river took a southerly, &
eventually a western direction, em-
ptying into, or in fact being no other
than the great river Congo. We
suspect however, from Tukey's nar-
rative, this idea is given up; and
the world is yet entirely ignorant
of the course of one of the largest
rivers in the world, having its source
in the mountains in the west of A-
frica, and running easterly through
Tombuctoo, towards the centre of
that vast continent.

Charleston, (S. C.) Aug. 26.

Two bright circles, in colour re-
sembling rainbows, appeared yes-
terday morning in the heavens, a-
bout 10 o'clock. The day was per-
fectly clear, but the atmosphere
hazy.—One of them was around
the sun, and the other much larger,
to the northward of the first. Their
unusual and surprising appearance
has given rise to much prognosti-
cation of storms and hurricanes. For
ourselves we think present illa su-
ficient without anticipating future.

"It evils come not, all our fears are
vain,
"And if they come, fear but aug-
ments our pain."

Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS,
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH
CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH,
THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS
IMPERIAL
IMPERIAL VENETIAN
HALL and STAIR do
SUPERFINE and
COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS,

Together with other

GOODS

appertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well select-
ed Stock of

BRUSSELS
SUPERFINE and
COMMON

Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size
on the shortest notice.

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48
inches, to close sales, are offered at re-
duced prices

An experienced UPHOLSTERER
attends at the Ware Rooms, and orders
from the country, with a plan and di-
mensions of the room can be made as
accurately as if fitted to the room.

LATIMER & LYON

August 15.

SHERIFFALTY.

Having been particularly so-
licitated by my friends, I am in-
duced to offer myself as a can-
didate for the office of Sheriff at
the ensuing October election.
Should I be favoured with the
support of my fellow-citizens, I
pledge myself to discharge the
duties of the office to the satis-
faction of the public in general.

GEORGE W. DUVAL,

of Marsh.

Annapolis, Aug. 18.

Overseer Wanted

The subscriber wishes to engage
single Man, who can come well rec-
ommended, to overlook a farm. An
elderly person, and who is capable of
doing rough carpenter's work, would
be preferred.

HENRY MAYER
Broad No. 4
Sept. 10.

Notice is hereby given

That an Election will be held at the
Ball Room in the city of Annapolis, on
Monday the 5th day of October, next,
for the purpose of electing two de-
legates to represent the said city in the
next General Assembly of Maryland.
At the same time and place an Elec-
tion will be held for the purpose of elect-
ing a representative to Congress, and
also to elect a Sheriff for Anne Arundel
county. Polls to be opened at
10 o'clock.

By order
JOHN BREWER, Clerk Mayor's court
Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

We are authorised to say that Wil-
iam O'Hara is a candidate for SH-
RIFF, at the next October Election,
and will serve if elected.
Aug. 27.

LANDS FOR SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust from
Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for
sale the following lands, to wit: A plan-
tation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel
county, on which the said Richard H.
Harwood resided, about three miles
above M'Coy's Tavern, containing about
412 1/2 acres. The roads from M'Coy's
to the country, and from Owens's mill
to Baltimore, pass through this land.
The best judges are of opinion that
it is capable of being made equal to
any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are
on it a good dwelling house, and con-
vert out houses, a garden, a spring
most excellent water very near the
house, and an ice house. They will
also sell parts of several tracts of land
the whole being in one body, and con-
taining about 416 1/4 acres, being in
Charles county, adjoining Bean Town.
For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, of Tho.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American of Baltimore, are re-
quested to insert the above twice a
week for three weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 5
opposite the Church, lately in the pos-
session of Mr. Thomas Brown, front-
ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and
running back with Doctor-street, 40
feet to Cathedral street, thence with
Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to
the Church Circle. The Lot is en-
closed with a good post and rail fence.
There is a basement story of Brick for
a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly re-
ady for the first floor. Likewise may
be had at moderate prices, Doors,
Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window
frames, &c. enough of each kind to
finish the building. The terms of sale
will be made known by applying to
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county. Orphan Court.

Aug. 15, 1818.

On application by petition of John H.
Lane, administrator of John Lane, de-
ceased, of A. A. County, deceased, it
is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to exhib-
it their claims against the said de-
ceased, and that the same be published
once in each week, for the space of
six successive weeks, in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel
county, having obtained from the or-
phan court of A. A. county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the
personal estate of John Lane, late
deceased, are hereby warned to exhib-
it persons having claims against said de-
ceased, the same with the vouchers thereof,
the subscriber, at or before the first day
of November next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of
said estate. Given under my hand this
15th day of August, 1818.
John H. D., Administrator.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 8.

ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

<i>Democratic.</i>	
Dr. Dennis Claude	143
John Stephen	136
<i>Federal.</i>	
Robert Welch, (of Ben.)	113
Addison Ridout	107
<i>CONGRESS.</i>	
Dr. Joseph Kent	144
John C. Weems	92
<i>SHERIFF.</i>	
Benjamin Gaither	157
William O'Hara	53

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

(No Federal opposition.)	
1st 2d 3d 4th 5th Total	
Morriott	218 85 136 241 239 919
Estep	2 4 7 134 159 125 79
Dorsey	200 76 134 125 126 471
Stewart	190 73 185 238 125 761

FOR CONGRESS.

Kent	145 64 125 206 128 666
Weems	147 36 15 49 131 378

FOR SHERIFF.

Gaither	74 95 114 245 248 776
O'Hara	196 25 53 1 275

CALVERT COUNTY.

<i>Democratic.</i>	
1st 2d 3d Total	
Kent	172 123 61 356
B. Kett	15 142 64 359
Dalrymple	149 115 76 340
Smith	158 112 64 334
<i>Federal.</i>	
R. ynolds	90 127 111 328
Dare	68 166 111 345
Turner	59 138 121 318
Brooke	71 139 117 327

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Kell	3,739
Breckenridge	2,986
Smith	1,335
Elhelberger	753
Tyson	1,178
Finley	1,845

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. EPHRAIM MARRIOTT, to Miss SARAH NICHOLLS, all of Anne-Arundel county.

Died, on Thursday the 1st inst. at his farm, in Anne-Arundel county, Mr. JOHN BASSFORD, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased, when living, possessed those noble qualities of the human heart which endeared him to the affection and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We therefore rejoice in the hope, that he has gone to receive his reward from the hand of Him who gave them. *Md. Rep.*

From the Hager's Town Torch Light.

GILL NETS! GILL NETS!

To the Citizens of Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery counties.

As the General Assembly of Maryland will sit in the course of a few weeks, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the people of the upper counties to the subject of Gill Nets; that all those who may agree with me in opinion, may unite in petitions to the legislature to pass such laws as may effectually prevent the use of them hereafter in the Potomac. Since the introduction of these Nets into our waters, the people of the upper counties have experienced the most pernicious effects of this practice. It is a fact well known that many persons at the last season, after leaving their homes with their teams at the most busy season of the year, and travelling perhaps from fifty to one hundred miles to reach the nearest landings, and after being detained there a considerable time exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and often without any shelter but what was afforded to them by the coverings of their waggons, while their crops too were suffering greatly at home, were obliged at last to return without any fish. Some procured their Herrings, but not one in ten could get the Shad they wanted for their families. These Gill Nets, it is said, are fished almost exclusively by persons from the Eastward, a covetous kind of people they must be; they would take the bread from our mouths if they could do it, and they certainly will the fish left to themselves. It is said they had five hundred vessels engaged in this business during the last season; such a number of Nets will form such an obstruction in the river, as to keep back the Shad altogether, and by breaking the Schools of Herrings, will render even the catching of

them uncertain. And what adds to our grievance, the fish that are caught in this manner, are not disposed of to our Citizens, but are cured on board the vessels that take them, and carried, as an article of traffic, to some other portions of the Union, or perhaps to foreign parts.

The people of the upper counties are peculiarly situated; living remote from any of the Rivers, with which nature has so bountifully watered our state, they have only an opportunity afforded to them once a year of procuring fish of any kind for their families; and it rests with the Legislature to determine whether they shall be deprived of this right, attended as it is too, with great sacrifice, expense and trouble; and it must be known too to the Members that may compose that body, that fish from long use and custom, have become indispensably necessary to our families.

If any doubt should exist as to the facts herein stated, I have only to observe that they will be entirely removed by referring to any one from either of the upper Counties, who attended the landings at either of the two last seasons; particularly the last.

Having said much more than I intended, I have only to call upon all those who feel an interest in this business to lose no time in getting signatures to such a petition as I have recommended, and also to see and converse upon the subject with such persons as they may think proper to send as Delegates to the next General Assembly; and I have also to request the favour of the Editors of the Frederick-town papers, to give these remarks a place in their respective papers, that the subject may be fully brought before the people of the upper counties.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

As the people of Anne-Arundel County, particularly on Elk-Ridge, feel equally interested on the subject of Gill Nets, it is respectfully requested that the Editors of the Annapolis papers will give publicity to these remarks.

From the National Intelligencer. American Colonization Society.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton, I send you, for publication, an extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, the surviving agent of the American Colonization Society for exploring the west coast of Africa. It communicates the afflictive intelligence of the death of his colleague, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills. Mr. Mills was a native of New England, and had devoted a number of years in promoting the objects of the benevolent & christian societies in our country. He had spent his life in their service, and had nearly exhausted a small patrimony which he possessed. A biographical sketch of Mr. Mills, by a competent hand would not only be gratifying to his numerous friends, but seems peculiarly called for, from his distinguished zeal, his active benevolence, and the extensive usefulness of his short life. I hope it will be furnished by some of his friends. The foundation of the disease which terminated his life was laid some time before he left this country. The suspension of his complaint, whilst in Africa, so as to enable him to perform the arduous duties of his situation, gives a favourable view of the climate of that country; more especially as Mr. Mills, being a northern man, would be more liable to be affected by a tropical climate. The information derived from the commissioners of the Society fully justify the expectation of its friends, that a situation can be procured for the proposed colony, safe, healthful, and fertile. There wants only the fostering aid of the government to carry the plans of the Society into full operation. It is hoped that the attention of a liberal and enlightened people will now be awakened; and that Congress will take a decided part and warm interest in support of the plans of the Society. The people are ready to support the government in any measure which may be adopted for that purpose. The people of colour are daily becoming more favourable, as they begin to understand the subject, and offers of co-operation & support on their part are frequently received from various parts of the country. A sufficient number have already offered their services to ensure the commencement of a respectable colony, whenever the necessary preparations are made for the first establishment.

Mr Burgess arrived in London on the 23th of July, and may be daily expected in this country. I am yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society, dated "Brig Success, from Sierra Leone to London, English Channel, 4th July, 1818."

We were received with all civility in Sierra Leone. Gov. Macarthy was unfortunately absent on a visit to the Gambia; but the commandant, captain Appleton, the honourable chief justice Fitzgerald, and other gentlemen, by their kind attentions, supplied the loss. Our embassy gave great joy to many of the African colonists. We examined the schools and the public edifices, and some of the colonial towns. As might be expected, I was very happily disappointed in some things and painfully in others. There surely has been rapid improvement in some respects, within a few years, and the present prospects of the colony are good. "Rome was not built in a day."

Once more we spread our maps before us and with all our stock of African knowledge, to which I am happy to assure you that books, conversation or reflection, had added something every day since our departure from America, together with the advice and observation of gentlemen who have traded on many parts of the coast, we drew conclusions and made our arrangements.

The number of places, eligible for the location of colonies, is less than one might suppose from the extent of the coast. Nearly every river has a bar or shoal at its mouth, which renders its navigation hazardous, or impracticable to ships of any considerable size. For instance, between Cape Mount and the Bight of Berrin, the principal rivers are the Mesurado, Saint Andrews and Voltra, neither of which opens its mouth to a large ship, or forms a harbour for its safe and convenient anchorage. The rivers Calabar & Cameroon, in the Bight of Berrin, the Gaboon and the Congo, are considered to be navigable some distance by the largest ships.

There are few bays on the Gold coast. At the European Forts and trading stations, ships usually anchor off in the roads, a few leagues from the shore. All goods are landed in boats & African canoes, which are often overset in the surf—ships, however, seldom sustain injury, because there are no strong winds except the tornadoes, which continue only a few hours, and always give a seasonable warning of their approach.

Even for a settlement purely agricultural, it seems indispensable to have a river, harbour, or bay, in the vicinity, where necessary supplies may be brought, and surplus produce exported.

In eight days after we reached Sierra Leone, having made the best arrangements which circumstances would allow, we were in readiness for an excursion down the coast to the country of Sherbro. We took with us Messrs. John Kitch & William Martin, as interpreters, besides the pilot, captain and men of the little schooner in which we sailed. We called on Mr. Thomas Calkin, head man of the Berrarra Island, who embraced our object with such cordiality, that he commissioned two of his chief men to go with us and speak his mind in the councils of Sherbro. We next called on his nephew George Calkin, head man of the Plantain Islands. We then proceeded to Sherbro and held consultations with the kings and head men of the country. We were always treated with civility and kindness. We made general surveys of bays, islands, rivers, and adjacent country, taking specimens of the rice, cotton, sugar cane, &c. with the entire approbation of Kings & head men, notwithstanding temporary apprehensions. These children of nature have had intercourse only with the worst class of white men, and have learned to distrust any profession of humanity or benevolence. I have only to say at present, that, if the free people of colour of the United States are disposed to remove to Sherbro, there are great tracts of uncultivated land which may be purchased at a moderate price, and that if they behave well, they may live there with the most perfect safety.

We were engaged on this excursion about six weeks, after our return to Sierra Leone, we finished our inquiries in that colony, and became satisfied that there was no sufficient reason for our wasting the rainy months on the coast, and that we could do no more with advantage to promote the objects of the Ame-

rican Society. We should have been happy to have sailed directly to the United States, but, as there was no American ship in the vicinity, we improved the only opportunity which offered, and took passage for England in the brig Success. We did not regret this circumstance greatly, as there appeared to be some definite reasons for visiting England.

When taking our last views of the African continent, which, for the sake of others, we had so earnestly desired to see, we rendered thanks to God, and expressed our congratulations to each other, that the principal labours and dangers of our embassy were now past. The nature of the climate, and the unknown circumstances in which we might be placed, were subjects of mature reflection before we left our country. Our minds were prepared to meet dangers, and endure trials which, through divine goodness, had never occurred. Our prospect appeared fair to return to our country, and see the faces of our friends in peace.

But the period of that event now approaches "respecting which neither my duties to you nor the sensibilities of my heart, will allow me to say with coldness, it has happened so." Our embassy, however humane in its design, however successful in its execution, and, however extensive or beneficial in its future consequences, is now obscured with the veil of mourning; it will occasion sorrow where there might have been joy, and, I fear, discouragement and despondence, where there should be activity and perseverance—all is right.

The health of my colleague, before he left the United States, was slender—having a stricture on the lungs and a dangerous cough. In England, it being winter, he complained much of the humidity of the atmosphere. On the Atlantic, and during the whole time of our residence on the African coast, he enjoyed perfect health, and was active in business every day. On the evening of June the 5th, just two weeks after we sailed from Sierra Leone, he expressed some apprehensions of a fever, and on June 15th, 2 hours and 36 minutes, P. M. in lat. 23. 46 N. he calmly resigned his breath. I doubt not that he enjoys the reward of his pious labours, and does not desire his earthly friends to mourn for him. But, the honourable Society, in whose service he closed his life, the Bible Societies who have enjoyed his labours in years past, and thousands in the American church, will sensibly feel his loss. Had food, or medicine, or the kindest attention of fraternal love availed any thing, my dear associate would have survived; but, the event has declared the will of Heaven, and it is not my duty to murmur.

With great respect, &c. your obedient servant,

E. BURGESS.
Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Sec'y of the American Colonization Society.

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oracle of Sept. 26.

Another Monster of the Deep. The following is copied from a periodical publication, of 1784, in our possession, with a drawing of the Monster.

"A fisherman being out in a little vessel near the port of Trapani, unfortunately fell overboard, and was instantly snapped up by a monster resembling a large Sea-Dog, in sight of several other fishermen, who then made to shore with all speed, lest the monster should take a fancy to make a dinner of them next, but as soon as they had recovered from this panic, they considered the damage the monster might do their fishery, and being likewise desirous to revenge the death of their comrade, they got divers iron instruments made, to which they fixed large steel hooks, and then went out in their boats in quest of the monster, which had appeared several times before near that shore: at length having found him, they baited their hooks with pieces of horse flesh; but this did not succeed; the monster kept aloof, as if it had suspected the design: wherefore they drew out a noose with a bait suspended in the middle of it, 2 or 3 men holding each end of the cord. This stratagem succeeded; the monster leaped at the bait so vigorously, that its whole head got through the noose, and the fishermen instantly pulling the rope dragged it to the shore. It was 50 feet in length, and its mouth excessively large, with three rows of teeth in the upper jaw—and the tail was 18

inches in length; the belly was proportionate to the rest of the body, being only 3 1-2 feet in circumference. It was a female, & weighed upwards of 4000 weight. The day the fishermen cut it up, and found in it a great quantity of fish, one of a man's skull, with the hair on, also two legs, part of the back bone and the ribs, which they judged be those of their unfortunate comrade who was devoured a few days before. They afterwards burnt the monster, lest it should infect the air.

It appears from Pliny and other authors, that sea monsters of this kind were known to the ancients the name of *Canis Carcharias*."

BATTLE OF AGINCOURT.

It was some time ago mentioned that some of the Army of Occupation had been employing themselves in searching for relics on the field on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought on the 25th October 1415. We are very happy to learn that their labours have been crowned with success far beyond their expectation, and a number of gold pieces already found amount to upwards of sixty. One of these which is in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Gordon is in the highest state of preservation. On one side are the arms of France, with the following inscription:—*Carolus Dei Gratia Francorum rex; P. C. regnat, P. C. Imperat.* meaning per Christum or Crucem. The gentlemen engaged in this search discovered the spot where the nobles who fell on that fatal day were buried; and besides the above mentioned, various other relics have been got; many fragments of iron, and among them several arrow heads, one of them in the most perfect state of preservation, two lanceheads, one six, the other eight inches long, and a spur. Several rings have been found, some of gold, and from their diminutive size are supposed to have been pledges given to the Knights of their fair Dames, on departing war. One ring is enamelled, on the outside bears, in old characters, the words *Pleine amite*, inside a flower like a rose, with *beile* after it, possibly intended as an enigma, for the lady's name, *Rebelle*.—One brass ring was found filled with clay, and a finger sticking in it; the wearer did expect it to remain there for upwards of 400 years. Buckles, other insignia of the fray have likewise been collected. The gentlemen, previous to beginning their researches, secured the right purchase, else it is shrewdly expected their operations would have been impeded long since by the French Government.

London papers.

TUCKEY'S NARRATIVE.

From Captain Tuckey's Narrative of an Expedition to the River Congo.

July 25, 1816.—At 3, with a fresh sea breeze, and anchored opposite the village of Lombe, where the Fanka or King's merchant resides, who was to accompany me to the Chenoo, or King of Embomma.

Simmons, a black man, who had received at Deptford from H. Popham's flag ship for a passage to his country, here first met some of his family. His father's brother came on board the ship. The transport of joy at the meeting was much more strongly expressed by the father than by the son, whose European ideas though not seem to assimilate with those of the Negro society, and he persisted in wearing his European jacket & trousers; he however went on shore with his friends, and throughout the night the town resounded with the sound of the drum and the song rejoicing. The story of this which I had never before thought of inquiring into, and which was pretty related by his father, was one blot more to the character of European slave traders. His father who is called Mongova Seki, prince of the blood, and counsellor to the King of Embomma, entrusted him when 8 or 10 years old, to the Liverpool captain of the name —, to be educated (or according to his expression, to learn to read) in England; but his companionous guardian found it less agreeable to have him taught to read sugar at St. Kitts, where he accordingly sold him; and from where he contrived to make his escape, got on board an English ship

belly was a...
...the hair on...
...the back of...
...they judged...
...fortunate co...
...red a few d...
...wards burn...
...should infect...
...Pliny and oth...
...monsters of t...
...the ancients...
...Carcharias."

GINCOURT...
ago mentione...
y of Occup...
ing themse...
dicts on the...
the battle of...
on the 25th...
e are very ha...
ir labours ha...
a success far...
tation, and...
res already fo...
of sixty. Q...
in the posses...
uke of Gord...
state of prese...
are the arms...
following insc...
Gracia Fran...
the reverse, I...
PC Incent, I...
stem or Cruci...
engaged in th...
d the spot wh...
l on that fatal...
besides the c...
various other...
ot many fragm...
ong them seve...
e of them in...
le of preservat...
one six, the ol...
ag, and a spur...
ve been found...
in their dimini...
sed to have b...
to the Knight...
es, on depart...
is enamelled...
ears, in old cha...
Pleine amite...
like a rose, wit...
ssibly intended...
lady's name, R...
ss ring was fo...
and a finger b...
the wearer did...
main there for...
years. Buckles...
t the fray have...
ected. The gen...
to beginning...
ured the right...
it is shrewdly...
perations wou...
long since by...
ment.

London paper...
S NARRATIVE...
Tuckey's Narr...
dition to the...
816.—At 3, we...
sea breeze, and...
posite the vill...
the Fauk or Ki...
ides, who was...
to the Chenoo, or Ki...

a black man, who...
at Deptford from...
flag ship for a pass...
y, here first met...
family. His father...
on board the slo...
of joy at the me...
are strongly exp...
er than by the...
can ideas though...
jects that called...
school of slavery...
ree, which we were...
of the enemy's chiefs...
y, and he persisted...
European jacket...
however went on...
ds, and throughout...
vn resounded with...
drum and the con...
The story of this...
never before thou...
into, and which...
d by his father...
re to the charac...
ve traders. His fa...
ed Mongova Soki...
blood, and coun...
of Embomma, entr...
or 10 years old...
captain of the nam...
educated (or beco...
mission, to learn...
England; but his...
ardian found it le...
ave him taught to...
Kitta, where he...
him; and from wh...
to make his escape...
rd an English ship...

from whence he was paid of...
on the reduction of the fleet. Du...
ring our passage he performed...
without any signs of impatience or...
light. The menial office of cook's...
...
July 26th.—Lombey is a village...
of about a hundred huts, and here...
to hold the market of the benza or...
king's town, no trading operation...
whatever being carried on at the...
batter; all trading vessels also anchor...
opposite Lombey. The reason as...
signed for the market being held...
here is, that as a great concourse of...
country people frequent the market...
if any dispute were to arise be...
between them and the benza people...
the banz would run the great risk...
of being burned, and the person of...
Chenoo himself would not be safe.

Mr. Simmons this forenoon paid...
a visit, in so complete a meta...
morphosis that we could with diffi...
culty recognize our late cook's...
mate; his father having dressed him...
out in a silk coat, embroidered with...
silver, which seemed by its cut to...
have adorned the person of a stage...
boy in the days of Sir Roger de...
Cotery; this piece of finery worn...
over his own dirty danyer and co...
trowsers; and on his head a black...
glazed hat, with an enormous gre...
adier feather, with a silk sash...
which I had given him, suspending...
a ship's cutlass, finished his cos...
tume. He was brought to the boat...
by two slaves in a hammock, an...
umbrella held over his head, pre...
ceded by his father and other mem...
bers of his family, and followed by...
a rabble escort of 20 muskets. His...
father's present to me consisted of a...
male goat, a bunch of plantains...
and a duck. I had now no small...
difficulty in keeping the sloop from...
being constantly crammed with vi...
sitors, every Fuzza, which appears...
to be a common title of honour, hav...
ing his linguister (linguist,) and his...
two or three gentlemen all equally...
various for brandy and without...
it is impossible we could move...

The market here we found mis...
erably supplied, being only able to...
procure a few fowls, a dozen eggs...
and some plantains, in exchange for...
beels, that made them come dearer...
than in a London market. The...
single article of trade here seemed...
to be salt, in which there were both...
wholesale and retail dealers, the...
latter having 40 or 50 baskets...
which he sold to the latter by the...
bucket, who retailed it to the consu...
mer by the handful, two handfuls...
for a money mat.

At 4 o'clock the sea breeze set...
ting in, we ran up and anchored be...
fore the creek of the banza, in 8...
fathoms, close to the shore, saluting...
with our swivels. Here I found a...
hammock sent by the Chenoo, to...
convey me to his presence, but it...
being too late, I sent his majesty au...
tucose by the Fuka Sina, who ap...
peared to be extremely angry, be...
cause I could not visit Chenoo in...
the dark.

July 27.—At 10 o'clock, I quitted...
the sloop with the Naturalist and...
Mr. Galwey, and with an escort of...
4 marines; the hammock I found to...
have some resemblance to the native...
palanquin of India, but in a misera...
ble, dirty plight, so that I ordered it...
to follow; and after the walk of an...
hour, for the first mile over a plain...
covered with reedy grass, except in...
some spots where Indu corn and a...
kind of French bean were planted...
and which is under water in the...
rainy season, and then over a fa...
tigue hill, we reached the banza...
the entrance of which I got into...
the hammock, and was set down un...
der a great tree, the ground having...
been swept clean. Here the first...
objects that called our attention...
were four human skulls hung to a...
tree, which we were told were those...
of the enemy's chiefs taken in bat...
tle, whose heads it was the custom...
to preserve as trophies; these vic...
tims, however, seemed to have re...
ceived the coup de grace, previous...
to the separation of the head, all...
the skulls presenting compound frac...
tures.

After waiting half an hour under...
the tree, we were led to the Che...
noo's habitation, where in a court...
surrounded by a fence of reed mats, and...
which was crowded with the king's...
gentlemen, I found a seat prepared...
of three or four old chests, covered...
with a red velvet pall, an old Eng...
lish carpet with another velvet pall...
being spread on the ground. Hav...
ing seated myself, in about five...
minutes the Chenoo made his ap...
pearance from behind a mat screen...
in a costume conveying the idea of...
a puppet show, being com...
bined of a crimson plush jacket...
with enormous gilt buttons, a lower...
garment in the native style of red...

good Presbyterian have often im...
pressed my mind, and I think in an...
instructive manner. But one jour...
ney—we are allowed but one jour...
ney through the world: therefore...
let none of us say, "My tongue is...
my own, I'll talk what I please—...
My time is my own, I'll go where I...
please: I can go to meetings, or, if...
the world calls me, I'll stay at home...
—it's all my own." Now this...
won't do friends. It is as impossi...
ble to live as we list, and then...
come here to worship, as it is for a...
lamp to burn without oil. It is ut...
terly impossible. And I was think...
ing what a droll composition man is...
He is a compound of bank notes...
dollars, cents and newspapers, and...
bringing as it were the world on his...
back, he comes here to perform...
worship, or at least would have it...
appear so. Now friends, I just...
dropt it before we part for your con...
sideration, let each one try himself...
and see how it is with his own soul."

To all whom it may Concern.

William R. Swift, Esquire, having...
produced to the Governor of the State...
of Maryland, an Exequatur signed by...
the President of the United States, and...
sealed with the seal of the said States...
recognizing him as Vice Consul of His...
Most Faithful Majesty the King of the...
United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil...
and Algarves for the Port of Balti...
more Ordered that the said recogni...
tion be published for the information...
and government of the people of this...
State.

Given under my hand and the seal of...
the State of Maryland, this thirty...
first day of August, in the year of...
our Lord one thousand eight hun...
dred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

By the Governor.

NINIAN PINKNEY
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of...
America.

To all whom it may Concern,

William R. Swift having produced...
to me his commission as Vice Consul...
of His Most Faithful Majesty, the...
King of the United Kingdom of Por...
tugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the...
Port of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize...
him as such, and declare him free to...
exercise & enjoy such functions, pow...
ers and privileges, as are allowed to...
Vice Consuls of the most favoured na...
tions in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused...
these letters to be made patent and...
the seal of the United States to be...
hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of...
Washington, the ninth day of Ju...
ly, A. D. 1818, and of the Inde...
pendence of the United States of...
America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be pub...
lished eight times in the Federal G...
zette and Telegraph, at Baltimore, the...
Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the...
Frederick Town Herald and the Torch...
Light, the Allegany Federalist and the...
Easton Monitor.

October 8.

To the Public.

I have to request a suspension of the...
public opinion relative to me. I have...
now ordered an action of conspiracy...
slander and defamation against Mr. Ri...
chard Cooke Tilghman, of Queen...
Anne's county, which will develop my...
character. If I have been guilty of the...
murder of a late sweet, engaging and...
lovely infant, let it be known; if I am...
proven deranged, let a commission of...
lunacy be issued against me; if I am o...
ver have been addicted to drinking or...
tobacco, then give that propensity au...
thenticated publicity. I fly to the...
sanctuary of the laws of my country as...
a refuge from the pelting of the pit...
less storm of persecution and slander...
I ask for no concealment, I wish none...
if after passing the ordeal of a judicial...
investigation, I don't pass as current...
coin, then nail me to the counter. I...
came to this place for the purpose of...
reading the law, by a qualification in...
which pursuit, I might support myself...
with honour and respectability, but no...
that would not do, the yena of perse...
cution still thirsting after its accursed...
enjoyment, (my annoyance,) yet provls...
around my study. I have to request...
that Mr. Hammond Dergan and Mr...
J. B. Smith, (clerk to Messrs. Van...
Wick and Morgan) will neither of them...
avoid the sheriff, as they are material...
witnesses of mine. I have also to ur...
ge the same request to Mr Joseph Mayo...
of this place as he is a witness of es...
sential consequence to me.

FRANCIS C. HALL.

The editors of the National Intellig...
encer, Washington; Star and Gazette...
at Easton, and American and Federal...
Republican, at Baltimore, will insert...
the above three times and send their...
claims to the office of the Maryland...
Republican for adjustment.

Annapolis, Oct. 9, 1818.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Anna...
napolis, September 30th, 1818.

Andrew Anderson. Wm. Bird. Ni...
cholas Brice, Joseph Bradford, Doctor...
John H. Brown, Richd. Ball, Dennis...
Batter Stephen Cook, Copilla Ann...
at Robert Warfield's, Augustus H. M...
Conkling, B. Chew, William Carroll...
Jacques Louis Victor Carron, Stephen...
Childress, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Foxcroft...
Benjamin Gaither, Richd. Grey, Robt...
Hurdle, Geo. Hogarth, A. G. Ham...
mond, Elizabeth Hodges, Edwd. Hale...
2. Henry Hunter, John Hammond...
John Hinkle, Christopher Hohne 2...
Jona. Hutton, Leond. Igleheart, Wm...
P. Mathews, Margt. Miller, Hugh...
Moore, Jas. Mewburn, Jas. H. Marri...
ott, Jno. Norris, Joseph Norris, Sarah...
Nichols, Monsr. Niel, Benjin. Pindle...
Nathen Porter, Isaac Parker, Jno. Ro...
binson, Lieut. Robt. J. Scott, Rosetta...
Robinson, Wm. G. Duff, Jacob Sims...
Robt. Stocker, Miss E. Smith, Jno. T...
Stoddert, Geo. Stier, Jas. McPaddon...
Wm. Stephens, Wm. Saunders, Calep...
Sears Jona. Swift, Miss H. Smith, Eli...
zabeth Sellman, Genhard Troost, Doct...
Trous, Wm. Turner, Rebecca Tucker...
Elizabeth Tilley, Wm. R. Thompson...
Henry Woodward, Danl. Warfield, Jos...
H. Windsor, Osborn Williams, Edwd...
Williams, Jno. Williams Wm. Young...
John Yearly, Monsr. Martin Yoon.

J. MUNROE, P. M.

Oct. 8

JOHN THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Tenders his acknowledgments to his...
friends and the public for the favours...
received by him in the line of his pro...
fession, and takes this opportunity to...
inform them that he has just received...
a complete assortment of cloths, &c...
suitable to the present and approaching...
season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine black, blue, brown, olive...
mixed, and double milled Drab...
Cloths,

Second do. do. do.

Cassimeres, same colours and qualities

Handsome Cords

A supply of Vestings of various colours...
and qualities

Fine worsted Drawers and Shirts

Flannels, &c.

And a number of other articles not...
necessary to enumerate.

All or any of the above will be made...
up in the most fashionable style, on...
the shortest notice, and on the most...
reasonable terms. He respectfully in...
vites gentlemen to call and examine for...
themselves.

Oct. 8

Carpeting.

CARPET WARE-ROOMS,
Opposite Mechanics' Bank, NORTH...
GILBERT STREET,
BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WILL RECEIVE IN ALL THIS MONTH.

THEIR

FALL SUPPLY OF

BRUSSELS
IMPERIAL
IMPERIAL VENETIAN
HALL and STAIR do
SUPERFINE and
COMMON INGRAIN

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

Hearth Rugs,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Ready made CARPETS,

Together with other

GOODS

appertaining to their business.

And have now in Store, a well select...
ed Stock of

BRUSSELS
SUPERFINE and
COMMON

Carpeting.

Which can be made up to any size...
on the shortest notice.

ON HAND, A SMALL INVOICE

INDIA MATTING

of the following widths, 18, 36, and 48...
inches, to close sales, are offered at...
reduced prices.

An experienced UPOLSTER...
attends at the Ware-Rooms, and orders...
from the country, with a plan and di...
mensions of the room can be made as...
accurately as if fitted to the rooms.

LATIMER & LYON.

August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
August 15, 1818.

On application by petition of Basil...
Burgess and Thomas Burgess, admini...
strators of Michael Burgess, late of...
Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is...
ordered that they give the notice requir...
ed by law for creditors to exhibit their...
claims against the said deceased, and...
that the same be published, once in...
each week, for the space of six succes...
sive weeks in the Maryland Gazette...
and Political Intelligencer

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arun...
del county, hath obtained from the or...
phans court of Anne Arundel county, in...
Maryland, letters of administration on...
the personal estate of Michael Burgess...
late of Anne Arundel county, deceas...
ed. All persons having claims a...
gainst the said deceased, are hereby...
warned to exhibit the same, with the...
vouchers thereof, to the subscri...
bers, at or before the 1st day of Novem...
ber next, they may otherwise by law be...
excluded from all benefit of the said es...
tate. Given under our hands this 15th...
day of August, 1818.

Basil Burgess, } Adm'rs.
Thomas Burgess, }

Sept 10

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure...
in announcing to the public, that within...
the last eighteen months, a large & elegant...
addition has been made to this valuable insti...
tution, in the erection of the East wing of the...
building. This wing is 52 feet in length, and...
36 in width, with an extensive Southern...
protection at its extreme East end. It con...
tains between 20 and 30 apartments, admir...
ably calculated for the accommodation of...
every class of patients. Of this number are...
several large and airy wards, intended par...
ticularly for the reception of seamen, and...
well adapted to their various diseases. These...
different rooms and wards will be warmed...
by open fires, and by heated air thrown into...
them, from furnaces constructed on a safe...
and improved plan. Arrangements will al...
so soon be made, for lighting the apartments...
in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mac...
Kenzie and Smyth, the attending Physi...
cians of the Hospital in their attention to the...
construction of the building, and their care...
of the sick, have given a character to this...
institution, which is now inferior to none...
in the United States. In the short space of...
six years, a most noble establishment has...
been erected—a thing without parallel in...
this country. It is well known, that above...
half a century has been consumed in bring...
ing the Hospitals of New York and Phila...
delphia to their present size, and it is ad...
mitted by many gentlemen, who have visit...
ed the Institutions, that the Hospital here...
is by far the most extensive, the whole build...
ings being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hos...
pital, renders it absolutely necessary that...
the new wing should be furnished, and eve...
ry exertion is now making to have it com...
pleted, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examin...
ed the Institution with much care, the ap...
artments of the sick in the private infirm...
ary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the...
wards of the sick and disabled seamen in...
the Marine Hospital—and they assent with...
confidence, that the sick and afflicted of e...
very description are well accommodated and...
carefully attended. They have seen at their...
different meetings, the private patients com...
fortable, the wretched marine humanely...
taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by...
acc, wounds and sickness, well provided...
with suitable medical assistance, & with eve...
ry other comfort which his condition may...
require. Indeed the agreeable situation in...
which this very useful class of men are plac...
ed, does much credit, as well to the Direc...
tor of the Marine Hospital, as to the attend...
ing physicians, to whose immediate care...
they are entrusted. Every practitioner, which...
the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs...
Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the...
Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in...
which the House is uniformly kept, and...
for their care and attention to the admini...
stration of the internal economy of the es...
tablishment.

Before they conclude this account of the...
Hospital, the visitors would invite the at...
tention of their fellow citizens throughout...
the United States to the ANATOMICAL CA...
BINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHIL...
APPEL, which certainly far surpasses any...
thing of the kind ever exhibited in this...
country, and will afford to those whose cu...
riosity may lead them to see how clearly...
and wonderfully they are made, but more...
especially to the medical student, a fund...
of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the fol...
lowing medical gentlemen:

Dis. COLIN MACKENZIE, } Attending
JAMES SMYTH, } Physicians

Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, Attending Sur...
geon.

Drs. GEORGE BROWN
JOHN COULTER
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE
SOLOMON BRICKHEAD
JOHN CROMWELL
PETER CHATARD
ASHFORD ALEXANDER
JOHN OWEN
WILLIAM DONALDSON

By order of the Board of Visitors,
JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.

September 3.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

22d Sept. 1818.

The President and Directors of the...
Farmers Bank of Maryland have de...
clared a dividend of 4 per cent on the...
stock of said Bank, for six months...
ending the first and payable on or af...
ter the fifth of October next, to stock...
holders on the Western Shore at the...
Bank at Annapolis, and to stockhold...
ers on the Eastern Shore at the Branch...
Bank at Easton, upon personal appli...
cation, on the exhibition of powers of...
Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board.

JONA. PINKNEY, Cash.

Sept. 21.

POET'S CORNER.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,
A few days since I accidentally visited the grave of DENNIE, the following tribute to his memory was penned on the spot, which, if deemed worthy of insertion, is at your service.

BOSTON BARD.
Ah, who is he that sleepeth here,
Where rose nor lily bloom?
What spot that seemeth lone and drear;
What weed-encircled tomb?
I hear the voice of answering woe,
"Immortal DENNIE sleeps below."

Stranger, that treadest o'er this mound,
Remember who is laid
Beneath the cold but hallowed ground,
Whereon thy foot has strayed;
Check not the chrysalis offring dew—
The dust of DENNIE slumbereth here.

Ye virgins, to this turf repair,
And deck your poet's urn;
Drop on the wreath affection's tear,
Then silently return:
Let all your steps be soft and slow—
Remember, DENNIE sleeps below.

Ye sons of song, who hither come,
Your harps with cypress twine;
Oh, lay them silent on the tomb—
A brother's here enshrined:
No earthly strain should dare to flow:
Remember DENNIE sleeps below.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

"He that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little."
Ecclesiasticus.

This text, though apocryphal, is consonant to the whole tenor of human experience.

Time, which is of such invaluable account to every human being, is made up of little particles that ever are flying away from us, and never to return; No, never.

Time that ensueth
Is but the death of time that went before.

Youth is the death of childhood; age of youth."

How inconceivably small are the passing moments! yet they are not to be continued. For of these is the whole duration of life composed; and it is the assiduous and wise use of moments, that crowns life with honour. On the other hand, by undervaluing the moments and neglecting to employ them, whole days and whole years are lost.

We often complain of the shortness of the whole, and at the same time are daily making prodigal waste of its parts. We carelessly throw away thousands and millions of the small fractions of time; else, in most cases we should have time enough.

So it happens that in the acquisition of knowledge, many a time and oft, the race is not to the swift. Many a wordy fool boy, that confined altogether in the native force of his genius, has been left far behind his contemporaries of smaller talent, but of unwaried assiduity. Nor does history scarcely record the single instance of a man truly great in point of knowledge, who did not diligently improve even the small fractions of his time. In short, with the exception of a few remarkable cases much more is effected by the dint of application than by the dint of genius. The fabled mouse with unwearied diligence ate in twain the cable, which a giant could not have parted by main strength. And besides, if it be of great value to know how to bear tedious moments with fortitude and patience, it is of still greater value to be able to prevent their being tedious; which can be accomplished only by turning them to good account, through assiduous diligence in proper and useful pursuits.

Nor is the apocryphal text that I am commenting upon, of less pertinence application to the interesting subjects of economy and morals.

It is the hand of the diligent that maketh rich. Most estates have been acquired by little and little; by regular and well applied industry, by small savings; and by a prudent care against waste in even the smallest matters. By these means, in a long series of years, estates have grown up to such a magnitude as the owners themselves would be puzzled to account for. They had met with nothing that could be termed great good luck. The wheel of fortune never turned them out a lottery prize, neither did they ever gather a single sheaf from the field of speculation; and they themselves can hardly see, how their estates have waxed so large. The truth of it however is, that small annual

savings, so judiciously managed as to be made constantly productive, will, in the space of half a century, count up to the magnitude of considerable wealth. On the contrary, many of the estates that are spent chiefly leak out in small streamlets. The heirs, or owners, are neither stained with gross vices, nor chargeable with wanton prodigality. But small things they have contemned, or at least neglected. And what from lack of industry, or the misapplication of it, and what from incessant little wastes in door and out, their all is gone at length, and they look about them, deeply wondering how the catastrophe hath happened.

Turn we now to the consideration of Morals:—and here, also, our text holds true.—No man scarcely commits a crime of the blackest grain till he hath ripened himself for it by degrees. It is by little and little, he plunges into the depths of turpitude. He begins with contemning small things; with disregarding the minor points in the code of morality; and, step by step, he advances, till at length he becomes capable of crimes, of which the bare thought would have struck him with horror at his first outset.

Here, a youth of natural likeness consorts with the devil and dissipation; not because he feels any hankering for the intoxicating cup, but because he loves sport and jollity. Presently how ver, his moral nature is deteriorated. By imperceptible degrees he slides into intemperance, profanity, lewdness, deep gaming; and turns out at last either a desperate villain, or a lumpy sot.

There, a youth of good parts, of considerable learning, and possessed of pleasing social qualities, is seen, nevertheless, from his very cradle, to trespass often, in the small way, against truth and integrity. He begins with petty falsehoods and petty frauds, mere childish or juvenile roguery, which the doting parent interprets for a mark of sprightly genius, rather than the inceptive blossom of foul corruption. Unchecked in childhood, and perhaps flattered in his art and cunning; as he advances in age, his genius takes a wider range. By little and little he proceeds on, till, after no long while, he adventures upon great things, and is arraigned before the bar of justice as a perjurer, a swindler, a forger, or a thief.

In short, were all the tenants of our state prisons to publish a true and unaccount of themselves, it would be found, for the most part, that puerile immoralities tolerated & encouraged were the seeds which had ripened into so fearful a crop.

Connecticut Courant.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Richard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale the following lands, to wit: A plantation on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on which the said Richard H. Harwood resided about three miles above M. Coy's Tavern, containing about 412 1/2 acres. The roads from M. Coy's up the country, and from Owens's mills to Baltimore, pass through this land. The best judges are of opinion that it is capable of being made equal to any of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on it a good dwelling house, and convenient out houses, a garden, a spring of most excellent water very near the house, and an ice house. They will also sell parts of several tracts of land, the whole being in one body, and containing about 16 1/4 acres, being in Charles county, adjoining Bean Town. For terms apply to the subscribers,

HENRY D. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American of Baltimore, are requested to insert the above twice a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59, opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor street, 402 feet to Cathedral street, thence with Cathedral street 82 feet, and thence to the Church Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, August 13.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1818.

Thomas Benson, adm'r.

October 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges of Prince George's county court, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on the fourth day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the right, title interest and claim, of the late John Bing, of Bladensburg, of, in and to a certain piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect, and part Fairfax Beall, containing 94 1/2 acres, laying on the East side of the road leading to Annapolis from Bladensburg, and about one mile and a half from the latter place; about 20 acres in wood, a large portion of meadow land unimproved. The improvements calculated for a small family. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the property, (which will be shown by the Trustee at any time on application.) between this and the day of sale. The terms prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with security approved by the Trustee, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money at six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest upon the whole amount of the purchase money, as the instalments become due, and upon the ratification of said sale by the honourable court, and payment in full of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed for the same will be made by order of the court aforesaid.

ZEPHANIA PRATHER, Trustee.

October 1.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of October instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, A tract or parcel of Land called Part of Brown's Adventure, lying on Patapsco river, at the mouth of Rock creek, about 12 miles from the city of Baltimore, formerly the residence of John Boone, of John. About 60 acres of the land is covered with young chestnut and other wood, the residue being cleared. There is on the land a fine orchard, and two comfortable dwelling houses, kitchens, and other necessary out houses. The land is well adapted to plaster of paris, and great advantages can be derived from the use of sea ore, which is in great abundance on the shore. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale.

BENJ. THOMAS, Trustee.

October 1.

Planters Bank of Prince-George's County,

The following regulations are to be observed by all persons having transactions at this Bank:
The hours of business, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, during which hours the Bank will be open every day in the year, Sundays, Christmas day, and the 4th day of July, excepted. The Board of Directors will meet every Thursday at 11 o'clock.

All notes intended to be offered for discount, must be in the form which has been prescribed by the Directors, and be lodged in Bank on Wednesday, to be laid before the Board of Directors, on the succeeding day.
Discounts will be placed to the credit of the applicants on the day they are admitted, and may be drawn for at any time, after 9 o'clock the following day.

Where discounts shall be applied for on personal security, two indorsers are required of undoubted credit.

By order,
TRUEMAN TYLER, Cash.

October 1.

AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore street.

Has received an extensive additional supply of the following articles, viz: *Full's Stockings, Socks and Gloves.* a complete assortment and very low priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted.
100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by 10, 12 by 10, 14 by 19 and 17 by 10. Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell, Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manufacturing prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars, Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes, Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Marbles, Flints, Steyer-mark Cutting Knives, Seythes, Scythe Stones, Coffee Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Ribbons, assorted Galloons, Crapes, do for hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes, &c. Also,

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety of other plain and fancy articles (too numerous to specify) will be sold on accommodating terms.

October 1.

Take Notice.

I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing my apprentice, Jesse Runnalls, who ran away on the third of this month, whoever will bring back the said boy, shall receive a reward of One Dollar, and no charges paid.

SAMUEL MILLS,
Sept. 23, 1818. Elk Ridge Landing 3w.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimere,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Flannels, &c. &c.
And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24.

Elegant Boots & Shoes.

GEORGE MEDRIFF,

Takes this opportunity of informing his friends both of this city and country, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business in the house lately occupied by Dr. Shauff as a medical shop where all persons disposed to encourage him are requested to call or direct their orders. He has in his employ several first rate workmen, whose work he will venture to say will be faithfully and elegantly executed, and he pledges himself will be made up of materials of the first quality.

Annapolis, Sept. 24.

York River and Cove

OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street, which he intends carrying on in the neatest style, with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms. He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he avers any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and praised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote a fourth and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns the eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean personal bickering for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and aggrandize private families—that federalism that exalts in the spectacle of our country greatness; that delights to behold the spangled banner glittering over every commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurry meanness of individual ambition, or his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage; he looks for support on his countrymen large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republic
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per annum. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments; in which he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper. Every attention will be given to forwarding the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 750 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I am situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore; it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber, may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.

July 9.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,
Aug. 13, 1818.

On application by petition of John D. Lane, administrator of John Lane, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lane, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1818.

John H. D. Lane, adm'r.

August 27.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Several of the Baltimore papers, in stating the number of votes received by the federal candidates in this city, give Mr. Ridout but 10 votes, whereas Mr. R. received 109.

ELECTION.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Joseph Tomlinson, William Shaw, Samuel Thomas, James Tidball—Federalists, are elected for Allegany county.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Democratic.	
Orrick,	1671
Show rs,	1758
Snowden,	1734
Thomas,	1226

CECIL COUNTY.

Democratic.

Delegates for Assembly

John Wroth,	973
David Macky,	963
John Maffit,	891
David Patten,	987

Federal.

Philip Reed,	666
--------------	-----

CONGRESS.

John H. Lushy,	701
----------------	-----

SHERIFF.

John R. Evans,	776
----------------	-----

Mathew Pearce,	723
----------------	-----

John Stump,	724
-------------	-----

Eliza Kirk,	785
-------------	-----

HARFORD COUNTY.

Congress.

Stevenson Archer,	1103
-------------------	------

Philip Reed,	704
--------------	-----

Delegates—Dem.

Israel D. Maulsby,	
--------------------	--

Alexander Norris,	
-------------------	--

James Steel,	
--------------	--

George Henderson,	
-------------------	--

Sheriff.

Joshua Guyton—Dem.	
--------------------	--

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Delegates—Dem.

S. Frazier,	890
-------------	-----

Eccleston,	888
------------	-----

Lake,	878
-------	-----

J. R. Pitt,	864
-------------	-----

Sheriff.

Brierwood,	898
------------	-----

Federal.

Lecompte,	898
-----------	-----

Pitt,	876
-------	-----

Keene,	876
--------	-----

Griffith,	865
-----------	-----

Sheriff.

Kerwin,	890
---------	-----

KENT COUNTY.

Assembly.

Democratic.	
-------------	--

Dist.	Wicks.	Brooke.	Poyt.	Rosen.
-------	--------	---------	-------	--------

Lower	142	151	152	162
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Middle	158	166	166	154
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Upper	170	181	203	198
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Federal.

	470	498	521	514
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

Tilghman.

Lower	144	159	152	170
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Middle	203	188	192	190
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Upper	165	181	160	155
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Congress.

Archer,	121	188
---------	-----	-----

Reed,	105	247
-------	-----	-----

Lower	179	174
-------	-----	-----

Middle		
--------	--	--

Upper		
-------	--	--

398

609

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates.

Democratic.

Democratic.	
-------------	--

Dist.	Holbrook.	Salisbury.	Willis.	Whitby.
-------	-----------	------------	---------	---------

Upper	169	164	167	175
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Middle	228	223	209	206
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Lower	257	235	246	226
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

654

622

622

607

Federal.

Potter,				
---------	--	--	--	--

Keene,				
--------	--	--	--	--

Houston,				
----------	--	--	--	--

Hughlett,				
-----------	--	--	--	--

Upper	147	153	142	152
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Middle	303	288	283	279
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Lower	151	136	143	126
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----

601

577

568

557

FREDERICK COUNTY.

For Assembly—Dem.

Democratic.	
Dist.	
Buck's Town, No 1	93
Frederick,	524
Middletown,	548
Creager's Town,	241
Emmitsburg,	512
Taney Town,	190
Westminster,	619
Liberty,	235
New Market,	210
Total,	2681

Sheriff.

Creager,	2731
----------	------

For Assembly—Federal.

Federal.	
Dist.	
Buck's Town, No 1	266
Frederick,	344
Middletown,	334
Creager's Town,	419
Emmitsburg,	517
Taney Town,	634
Westminster,	717
Liberty,	827
New Market,	927
Total,	2650

Sheriff.

Beall,	2625
--------	------

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Assembly—Federal.

Messrs. Washington,	
Gather,	
Linthicum,	
Forrest,	

No opposition by the Democrats.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Federal.

Goldsborough,	700
Frazier,	678
Tilghman,	669

Democratic.

Hayward, jr.	675
--------------	-----

Sheriff.

Allen Bowie,	675
--------------	-----

Culbreth for Congress had a majority in Talbot of about 100 votes over Robert Wright.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Federal.

E. K. Wilson,	1019
G. Hayward,	1015
T. N. Williams,	992
J. Stevenson,	928

Sheriff.

J. Fooks,	740
-----------	-----

J. Powell,	619
------------	-----

J. Hargis,	398
------------	-----

Democratic.

W. Quinton,	1040
-------------	------

W. Riley,	986
-----------	-----

J. Spence,	934
------------	-----

A. Spence,	957
------------	-----

Sheriff.

J. Derickson,	596
---------------	-----

Result of the late election for Delegates to the next Legislature.

	Fed.	Dem.
--	------	------

St. Mary's	4	0
------------	---	---

Charles	4	0
---------	---	---

Calvert	1	3
---------	---	---

P. George's	4	0
-------------	---	---

Montgomery	4	0
------------	---	---

Baltimore county	0	4
------------------	---	---

City	0	2
------	---	---

Anne Arundel	0	4
--------------	---	---

Annapolis	0	2
-----------	---	---

Harford	0	4
---------	---	---

Frederick	0	4
-----------	---	---

Washington	0	4
------------	---	---

Allegany	4	0
----------	---	---

Talbot	3	1
--------	---	---

Cecil	0	4
-------	---	---

Kent	3	1
------	---	---

Dorchester	1	3
------------	---	---

Caroline	0	4
----------	---	---

Queen-Anne's	0	4
--------------	---	---

Somerset	4	0
----------	---	---

Worcester	3	1
-----------	---	---

35

45

50

Federal majority on joint ballot—5.

Representatives to Congress.

Joseph Kent	2d do.
-------------	--------

Henry R. Warfield	3d do.
-------------------	--------

Samuel Ringgold	4th do.
-----------------	---------

Peter Little	5th do.
--------------	---------

Samuel Smith	6th do.
--------------	---------

Stevenson Archer	7th do.
------------------	---------

Culbreth	8th do.
----------	---------

Thomas Bayly	
--------------	--

COMMUNICATED.

If I am to judge from what I hear in this city, the majority of the next House of Delegates will not be permitted to elect its own officers, or to make any of the appointments in the gift of that body. Every officer seems to be already disposed of by the democrats of Annapolis; and

scarcely one democrat living anywhere else is to be permitted to get any thing. Now it seems to me that this is not quite generous. As the democrats of Annapolis constitute but a small part of the democracy of the state, according to every principle of justice and equal right, they are entitled only to a small part of the loaves and fishes. But perhaps it is right that an Annapolis democrat should be preferred to a country democrat, and the democratic members of the house should permit the democrats of Annapolis to tell them whom they are to appoint to office—Time will shew.

X.

For the Gazette.

Salivation of Horses; or Slabbers.

Mr. Green,

This subject, so generally spoken of, and so universally prevalent for many years in the United States, so afflictive and dangerous, particularly to the horses of the farmers, seems of late to have attracted some attention in the Eastern States.

But this, like every other subject, be it ever so important, or interesting in its own nature, of universal notoriety, fails to attract proper attention, simply because every one sees, and every one knows it. Yesterday I saw an article in a Boston paper ascribing the cause of this strange disease to the cobwebs which we every day see in our fields, in the summer and fall.

It is very probable the editor of that paper, & like him, many others in the United States, & else where, have been led into that opinion by an article, which I had noticed some time since, in the Domestic Encyclopedia, American edition, which I will crave your indulgence to read to you. I will quote just enough of it to answer our present purpose. It is in these words: "In the first volume of Anderson's Recreations is a paper on this disease, which it is now known was written by Col. Tatnam. (generally pronounced here and in Washington, Tetam.) at present in London, and author of several late and ingenious works. From the facts collected by Col. T. it is highly probable that the disease proceeds, at least in N. Carolina, from the cobwebs which bespread the ground every where in autumn. But whether the infectious particles are taken in thro' the nose or mouth, or both, seems to be yet unsettled."

"It appears to be cobwebs moist that produced the disease. By experiment dry cobwebs were found innocent." So far the learned author of the D. C. At this lag, and in this pretended state of improvement and of science, we might venture to challenge the world for a parallel to the above. The editor in New England observes, that the disease in question has been noticed to exist there 10 or 15 years. It is of a much earlier date in this state. Some have ascribed it to clover; some to the introduction of Gypsum, and many again to some unknown herb or weed. These are, however, all surmises, perhaps equally as well founded as the theory of Col. T. so learnedly copied into the pages of the Domestic Encyclopedia. It may, however, be observed, that as to the real cause, we are yet placed, like a boy hoodwinked, playing blind-man's buff; we grope about in the dark, with both hands extended, & like him, are as prone to bump our nose or our forehead against the most unreasonable and unfounded hypothesis, as against the real cause, supported by sound reasons deduced from analogy or real experience. Analogy will compel us to acknowledge, that poison dry, or poison wet, will produce its direful effects upon the horsekind, as well as mankind. And reason and analogy will also induce us to acknowledge, that the cobwebs of North Carolina, can have no other, and no more noxious qualities, than those of any other state in the Union. Nor is it more probable that a greater quantity of those cobwebs exist in that state than in any other state. These cobwebs are common not only to North America, but also to Europe; in the moist climate of the British Isles, exceedingly so; yet the slabbers, or the salivation of horses, was never known there. These cobwebs always existed; but even in this state, as well as in North Carolina, this disease had not been known. It is the product of late years, say from 20 to 25 years—some say 15 years. Conclusively then it is not the effects produced by cobwebs; nor is it reasonable to ascribe this disease to clover grass; because this grass has existed in Europe for ages, and no slabbers exists there. Neither cobwebs nor clover

are to be seen on the College green in this city; yet we have seen horses there afflicted with the slabbers. Therefore it is conclusive that neither of these foregoing imaginary causes produce this complaint—some again there are, who imagine plaster of paris has produced it. But Gypsum had never been atfowed there: nor are any noxious weeds or plants observed to grow there. If it can be proven that in a field where there is no clover grass, and the slabbers to affect the horses which browse there, then the clover is not the cause. If this field of natural grass be overspread with dry or wet cobwebs, and does not produce this complaint, then cobwebs are not the cause. I believe it is more or most prevalent, after great rains, which produce an abundant growth of soft and fresh grass, after the great heats of June and July. For I believe it does not prevail in the spring let the grass or herbage be ever so abundant, or the rains ever so great. Dry food, or plenty of salt, instantly stops the salivation. If we cannot trace the cause, it were wise to find out some positive preventative. It is also positively asserted that a few blades of cabbage stops the salivation. If this be so, the cause of it is most probably, an acid in the stomach of the horse; because it is a well established fact, that a head of cabbage will restore a cask of wine, which may have been, by any accident, rendered sour. The query then arises what occasions this acid in the stomach of the horse? We have the cure, but want the preventative.

1. Is it occasioned by any particular species of grass, herb or weed, which springs up towards autumn?
2. To the seed of clover or of any other grass? Or to any insect, which at that season of the year, become very numerous?
As to the latter, the small red ant are the most multitudinous, and might be taken in imperceptibly in great numbers. It may be also observed, in respect to the 2d query, that if clover seed has this quality, why does it not produce the same effects in the stable and at all other seasons of the year?

EXAMINER.

From the Baltimore Telegraph.

THE ELECTION.

Perhaps the subject of most interest to those who look to the future probable consequence of established precedents, is the fact that the soldiers stationed in Fort M'Henry, and the sailors and marines on board the United States vessel Nonsuch, were mustered, furnished with votes marched to the polls and voted. Although in this instance both these squads voted for the unsuccessful candidates, and one voted a democratic ticket, and the other intended to vote a federal one, still the principle is the same, and the precedent if to be considered as sound law, may lead to the most direful consequences. What interest have these people in the affairs of Maryland? What care they for the best interests of Baltimore? What do they know about the political interests of either? Or if they did know, what liberty have they to exercise a free suffrage? Is it not monstrous, unjust, that the commanding officer of a garrison, or of a frigate, who has probably no personal interest in the state where he may happen to be stationed, should nevertheless be privileged to put into the box a number of votes equal to the number of soldiers he commands? Shall he have it in his power to change the political complexion of a whole state, or even of a city? For whatever may be the fact apparently, yet in reality the commanding officer's will only

...ent is to be the case of the people of the island, or of the willing to voted away, and their ci- a sergeant of of a company, or of a fort or two thousand d at Fort M. ot the citizens the state have cedent just es been said a liberties from standing army, here was much air votes, if the ablished is to ublished govern- ink could turn at pleasure.

...enland Ice.

...Review, June

...any strange phe-

...phical observer,

...navigator, with

...fresh in his re-

...dently formed

...any a romantic

...es. According

...lands possess an

...that large ships

...hem, if they do

...tion of remain-

...stance. Other

...ther it is proba-

...in gravitate to

...mats of ice; but

...it must be recol-

...generally a cor-

...wards the ice

...uces the appear-

...These translu-

...islands remind

...mountains of ad-

...the Sai or, and

...x, and of Duke

...The fantasti-

...colours assume

...well known; from

...fables of palaces

...onds. The moun-

...which Brynhild

...father, and from

...Sivard the Swi-

...wn, was probab-

...ay of the ministr

...island.

...the bay, "With

...ossed by a trem-

...ge, reaching for

...the largest ship

...its huge arches

...are gleams like

...ce blink is reflec-

...ir.—Sund is com-

...plied in a remark-

...the ice. U fre-

...lent conductor

...ations; does it

...riv when froz-

...y the foot of an

...man speaks, and

...him re-echoed

...in the lofty sum-

...crystal.—But the

...of danger; if the

...ten, it is so shak-

...that large mass

...vn by the sound;

...ften sink the boat

...mariner. For the

...landers observe

...then they are in

...ity of the ice; and

...take several feet

...took place during

...and, when this

...ed. Our readers

...the Swiss guides

...the traveller from

...the Alpine passes.

...his voice should

...heeting avalanche

...the Marvellous.

...letter, dated Wood

...July 7, 1818, to

...lton, Connecticut.

...ains of this letter,

London, Aug. 20.

Launch of a line of battle ship in the E. Indies.

On the 8th of January last, the inhabitants of Calcutta were gratified by the most magnificent spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in that country.

The first line of battle ship ever built on this river was committed to the waves from the dock yard of Messrs. Kyes & Co. at Kidderpore, amidst the acclamations of some thousands Europeans and natives.

In honour of the governor general, she is named the Hastings.

August 22.

We have remarked with indignation an assertion made in the Morning Chronicle, that our Navy is in a wretched condition.

To that assertion we are able to give the most positive and peremptory contradiction; and we state with confidence that all the ships have recently undergone a most minute inspection;

that the British navy was never in such a good condition; that more ships could be sent to sea now in a short time, and in the best order, than at any former period, even in the year 1793, after ten years of peace, and that there are amongst them a greater proportion of first rates than has ever been known.

We have inserted in this day's paper the last intelligence from the island of Ceylon. It will be perceived, with regret, from the proclamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg, that though tranquility has been restored in many of the revolted provinces, yet, fresh symptoms of rebellion have manifested themselves in the districts of Havelotte and Doombora, of such a nature as to make it necessary to proclaim martial law.

By this vigorous proceeding we hope the further progress of insurrection will be stopped.

Severity is only the more severe by being delayed; and, in a semi barbarous population, like that of Ceylon, it is only when terror has reduced men into subjection, that the opportunity is gained for creating a better principle of obedience.

London, Aug. 4.

Singular and solemn event.

We are indebted to an officer, late of H. M. S. Vengeur, for the following awful narrative, which recently occurred on board that ship, and of which he was an eye witness.

A seaman on board his majesty's ship Rivoli, appeared to have the greatest possible aversion to the naval service, and was most anxiously looking forward to the ships being paid off, thinking, like thousands of others, who have perhaps been equally disappointed, that he could easily provide for himself on shore.

His shipmates laughed at his constant railings against his profession, and jokingly used to say, we shall see you on board a man of war again, one day or other yet; to which he usually replied, he only hoped if ever he went on board a man of war again, for the purpose of entering, that God Almighty would instantly strike him dead.

The Rivoli was at last paid off at Portsmouth, on her return from the Mediterranean; and it is supposed all the schemes vanished which the unfortunate subject of this memoir had formed. Nothing was now left him but again to embrace his old profession, for which purpose he went on board his majesty's ship Vengeur, Capt. Alexander, at Portsmouth. Lieut. Blake, the senior Lieutenant of the Vengeur, and also a number of her seamen, formerly served in the Rivoli, the latter of whom were much surprised at seeing their old shipmate come on board as a volunteer.

Lieutenant Blake glanced over his certificates, and, as is usual, ordered one of the medical officers to examine him, previous to his being placed on the books—when, in the act of turning himself to go below for that purpose, dreadful to relate, he fell down lifeless on the quarter deck!

New-York, Oct. 8.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Marcus, captain Hillard, arrived at this port yesterday in 44 days from Havre de Grace. Papers to the 23d Aug. have been received.

The French papers are quite barren of interesting matter. They contain many speculations on the subject of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, to which the attention of Europe is at present fixed.

Intelligence from Vienna of the 2d August announce, that the latest accounts from Constantinople represents the negotiations between

Russia and the Porte as proceeding in the most lively manner. The same news announces a great victory by the son of the Pacha of Egypt over the Wechabites, in the taking of their capital.

In consideration of receiving the sum of 250,000 piasters, as a present, the Pacha of Egypt has consented to shut his eyes to the devotions of the Catholics, who may in future pay their homage to the tomb of our Saviour at Jerusalem, without molestation.

It is stated in the Paris papers that Madame Catalina has met with the most brilliant success through-out Austria. The Emperor not only made her the most splendid presents, but has also engaged her to attend at Aix-la-Chapelle during the conferences.

James Sprague, Esq. has been appointed by the Prussian government their Consul, to reside at Philadelphia.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 14.

It is now certain that the meeting of the monarchs will not take place until the last week in September. The hotels, dwellings, &c. intended for the ministers & others attending this great meeting are for the most part put in order. The utmost exertions are making by the inhabitants to fit up the city so as to render it not only commodious to the strangers attending the conference, but to furnish every possible luxury and splendour.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL, 24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure in announcing to the public, that within the last eighteen months, a large & elegant addition has been made to this valuable institution, in the erection of the East wing of the building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and 36 in width, with an extensive Southern protection at its extreme East end. It contains between 40 and 40 apartments, admirably calculated for the accommodation of every class of patients.

Of this number are several large and airy wards, intended particularly for the reception of seamen, and well adapted to their various diseases. These different rooms and wards will be warmed by open fires, and by heated air thrown into them, from furnaces constructed on a safe and improved plan. Arrangements will also soon be made, for lighting the apartments in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mackenzie and Smyth, the attending Physicians of the Hospital in their attention to the construction of the building, and their care of the sick, have given a character to this Institution, which is now inferior to none in the United States. In the short space of six years, a most noble establishment has been erected—a thing without parallel in this country. It is well known, that about half a century has been consumed in bringing the Hospital of New York and Philadelphia to their present size, and it is admitted by many gentlemen, who have visited the Institutions, that the Hospital here, is by far the most extensive, the whole building being now 300 feet in length.

The daily increase of the sick in the Hospital, renders it absolutely necessary that the new wing should be furnished; and every exertion is now making to have it completed, before the cold weather shall set in.

The visitors at their late meeting, examined the Institution with much care—the apartments of the sick in the private infirmary—those in the lunatic asylum—and the wards of the sick and disabled seamen in the Marine Hospital—and they assent with confidence, that the sick and afflicted of every description are well accommodated and carefully attended. They have seen at their different meetings, the private patient comfortable; the wretched marine humanely taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by age, wounds and sickness, well provided with suitable medical assistance, & with every other comfort which his condition may require. Indeed the agreeable situation in which this very useful class of men are placed, does much credit, as well to the Director of the Marine Hospital, as to the attending physicians, to whose immediate care they are entrusted. Every praise too, which the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs. Cachel, the Stewart and Matron of the Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in which the House is uniformly kept, and for their care and attention to the administration of the internal economy of the establishment.

Before they conclude this account of the Hospital, the visitors would invite the attention of their fellow citizens throughout the United States to the ANATOMICAL CABINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CH. APPEL, which certainly far surpasses any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this country, and will afford to those whose curiosity may lead them to see how fearfully and wonderfully they are made, but more especially to the medical student, a fund of useful information.

The Hospital is under the care of the following medical gentlemen: Drs. COLIN MACKENZIE, Attending JAMES SMYTH, Physicians Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, Attending Surgeon.

Drs. GEORGE BROWN JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD JOHN CROMWELL PETER CHATARD ASHTON ALEXANDER JOHN OWEN WILLIAM DONALDSON

By order of the Board of Visitors JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.

September 3.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city, in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sands and George Shaw.

Annapolis, June 18, 1818.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON, Have just made large additions to their Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at reduced prices; consisting of almost every article in the

Woollen, Linen, & Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description.

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran.

Lamson's Beaver & Furred Hats,

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rozin, Verdigris,

ground & in lump; White Lead ground with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Monday the 21st inst. a black Man, named

CLEM.

He generally goes under the name of Clem Davis, he is about 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, black, and proportionably stout and thick, he has a very perceptible scar on one of his hands, as he absconded unexpectedly, his clothing is not recollected, as he has a variety of them. I expect him to be in the neighbourhood of Mr. Henry Hall, in Anne Arundel county, as he has a father and a mother living on his land. Clem obtained a pass from me, about 6 weeks ago, to work in the neighbourhood of Mr. Henry Hall, which said pass has no particular limits, and I presume he will go under the cloak of this pass. I will give the above reward if he is taken out of the state, fifty dollars if taken within the state and out of the county, and forty dollars if taken in the county, provided he is brought to me or secured in any jail so that I get him again. GEORGE MEDKIFF.

N. B. All persons are strictly forbid harbouring or employing said fellow at their peril, as the law will be put in force against all such.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Merchant Tailor,

Tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the favours received by him in the line of his profession, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he has just received a complete assortment of cloths, &c. suitable to the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine black, blue, brown, olive,

mixed, and double milled Drab

Cloths,

Second do. do. do.

Cassimeres, same colours and qualities

Handsome Cords.

A supply of Vestings of various colours and qualities

Fine worsted Drawers and Shirts

Flannels, &c.

And a number of other articles not necessary to enumerate.

All or any of the above will be made up in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites gentlemen to call and examine for themselves.

Oct. 8.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans Court,

August 15, 1818.

On application by petition of Basil Burgess and Thomas Burgess, administrators of Michael Burgess, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills,

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Michael Burgess, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1818.

Basil Burgess, } Adm'rs. Thomas Burgess, }

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, September 30th, 1818.

Andrew Anderson. Wm. Bird, Nicholas Brice, Joseph Bradford, Doctor John H. Brown, Richd. Ball, Dennis Battee, Stephen Cook, Corilla Ann at Robert Warfield's, Augustus H. M. Conkling, B. Chew, William Carroll, Jacques Lodia Victor Carron, Stephen Childress, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Foxcroft, Benjamin Galtner, Richd. Grey, Robt. Hurdle, Geo. Hogarth, A. G. Hammond, Elizabeth Hodges, Edwd. Hale 2. Henry Hunter, John Hammond, John Hinkle, Christopher Hohne 2, Jona. Hutton, Leond. Igleheart, Wm. P. Mathews, Margt. Miller, Hugh Moore, Jas. Mewborn, Jas. H. Marriott, Jno. Norris, Joseph Norris, Sarah Nichols, Monr. Niel, Benjm. Pindle, Nathan Porter, Isaac Parker, Jno. Robinson, Lieut. Robt. J. Scott, Rosetta Robinson, Wm. G. Duff, Jacob Sims, Robt. Stocker, Miss E. Smith, Jno. T. Stoddett, Geo. Stier, Jas. McFaddon, Wm. Stephens, Wm. Saunders, Calep Sears Jona. Swift, Miss H. Smith, Elizabeth Sellman, Genhard Troost, Doct. Trousa, Wm. Turner, Rebecca Tucker, Elizabeth Tilley, Wm. R. Thompson, Henry Woodward, Danl. Warfield, Jos. H. Windsor, Osborn Williams, Edwd. Williams, Jno. Williams, Wm. Young, John Yearly, Monr. Marin Yvon.

J. MUNROE, P. M.

Oct. 8

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the twenty seventh day of October instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, a tract or parcel of Land called Part of Brown's Adventure, lying on Patapsco river, at the mouth of Rock creek, about 12 miles from the city of Baltimore, formerly the residence of John Boone, of John. About 60 acres of the land is covered with young chestnut and other wood, the residue being cleared. There is on the land a fine orchard, and two comfortable dwelling houses, kitchens, and other necessary out houses. The land is well adapted to plaster of paris, and great advantages can be derived from the use of sea ore, which is in great abundance on the shore. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to give bond, with good security, for payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale.

BENJ THOMAS, Trustee.

October 1.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans court,

Aug. 22, 1818.

On application by petition of Nicholas D. Warfield, executor of the last will & testament of Bela Warfield, late of A. A. County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gasaway, Reg. Wills, for A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Bela Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of August, 1818.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r. of the last Will and testament of Bela Warfield.

August 27.

Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a Single Man as an Overseer for the ensuing year. None need apply unless he can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

Sept. 17,

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

POET'S CORNER.

From the Philadelphia Union.

The following SONG was written by a gentleman and dedicated to the respective Fire Companies of this city

On the Bosom of night, when the weary were sleeping,
And the stillness of Death lent an awe to the scene,
When mankind, all their woes in forgetfulness sleeping,
Were dreaming of joys in the days that had been.

Oh! how dread was the cry as it broke on their slumbers,
How awful the sound of the midnight alarm,
As it fell in the ear, and the firemen in numbers,
Re-echoed it back on the slumberer's charm!

See the flames spreading round! all the timbers are falling!
The home of the wretched is blazing on high,
And the wife of his bosom for mercy is calling,
Till, with joy, she beholds that "assistance" is nigh.

With the Sons of "Columbia" she places "Reliance,"
And a firm "Resolution" and "Hope" in their name;
Proclaiming that their "Union" will soon bid "Defiance,"
And their "Vigilant" efforts extinguish the flame.

See, see through the smoke how old "Neptune" advances,
While the stream of compassion pours fast from his eyes,
And the side of "Good Will" all our labour enhances,
As Niagara's torrent ascends to the skies.

"Relief" on the pinions of Glory appearing,
Like the spirit of "Washington" bending from heaven;
With the whispers of peace the lone sufferer is cheering,
Till success to our firm "Perseverance" is given.

The Sons of "Hibernia" those friends of good feeling,
Oh! long may they smile with an aspect "Humane";
Their "Charitable" views and their honour in dealing,
Like our "Venerable Franklin" is free from a stain.

May "Fellowship, Friendship," & "Harmony" blending,
Still rain from old "Southwark" to "Delaware" shore;
And the followers of Penn's "Good Intention" extending,
Be honoured till Liberty's self is no more.

Then pledge we the States; while our bosoms are swelling,
And swear that we ever undaunted will prove,
And Amity's smile, every sorrow dispelling,
Shall weave for each brow a chaplet of love.

Thy name Philadelphia shall flourish forever
'Tis written in sun beams, it shines from the skies,
And when the last trump shall all the Universe sever,
Like the Phenix thy Fame on its ruins shall rise.

*Penn—Pennsylvania.
†Liberty—Northern Liberties.
‡States—U. S.
§Amity—Amicable.

From London papers, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

LOVE AND ROBBERY.

On Saturday a young man named John Mills, came to London by one of the Gravesend packets, and on the voyage became greatly enamoured of a young woman of decent and modest appearance, who was also a passenger. Upon their arrival in town, Mills became particularly pressing with his fair fellow-voyager to come into a public house and take some refreshment; she complied, & they went into a house near Lambeth-marsh turnpike, where, being wearied with the passage, Mills fell asleep, and was disagreeably surprised, when he awoke about an hour afterwards, to discover that the object of his adoration had decamped during his nap, and taken with her 8l in bank notes, and a silver watch.

Upwards of fifty beautiful Roman urns have been accidentally discovered within the last few days, in a field belonging to the Marquis Cornwallis, near Eye, in Suffolk. From the great length of time they have been deposited in the earth, the workmen experienced much difficulty in getting them out entire.

A few days since, an extraordinary interposition of Divine Providence was evinced in the deliverance of William Salter, of St. Cross-mill, in the Isle of Wight, who, being employed in the mill, had occasion to make some alteration in the van. While so engaged, his foot became entangled in the dressing strap, & he was instantly drawn up under the drum, and suspended by one of his thighs, expecting every moment to be torn to pieces; but, to his great astonishment, the strap, which was three inches wide and proportionably thick, and three of the cogs gave way, by which he was providentially rescued from his perilous situation without sustaining any injury.

Murder of a Father in Ireland.

At the Assizes for the county of Wicklow, Philip Lewins stood indicted, before the Honourable Baron George, for the murder of Thomas Lewins, his father.

The circumstances that led to the apprehension of the prisoner, his conviction and execution were few. On the morning of the murder, a woman met the prisoner, with whom she was acquainted. He was dressed in a dark coloured coat, & wore white yarn stockings. In about an hour after this meeting, she was going up the same road, she heard cries of distress; she advanced and saw a man striking another man on the ground, but did not know the person inflicting the wounds.—Being apprehensive of approaching alone, she applied to a woman living on the road, and also to a man, and directed them to where a man was lying. As they came up, they saw a man with a large dark coat and white stockings running away, but did not see his face; on arriving where the body of the man lay, perfectly dead, they discovered it to be the prisoner's father, with his head beat in three places. The man brought by the woman exclaimed, "It is either Phil. or Pat. that has murdered the father." While standing there a boy came up, and on seeing the body, mentioned to them that he had just met Phil. Lewins running up the road; that Phil. had asked him if he had seen a man running before, with a light coloured coat? To this the boy replied that he had not, and passed on.—The prisoner continued to run; the boy looked back and saw him go into the gap of a field, and almost return, & continued running.—Being asked if he could point out the gap, he replied he could; accordingly the party repaired there, and after three searches found a pistol with the powder and ball, a pursuit was made, and at a distance of about four miles the prisoner was discovered by his white stockings, in a field, covered, except his legs, with furze. When the prisoner was discovered, he was asked what brought him in that situation? He replied that he owed his landlord 50l rent, and that when he saw the crowd he thought they were Bailiffs coming to arrest him for the debt, and that therefore he was in the situation they found him.

This was the only defence made on the trial, which was negatived by the landlord, who declared, that though the prisoner was indebted to him, he had no cause to apprehend an arrest at his suit.

The prisoner was instantly found Guilty.

Baron George, in his address to the prisoner, after conviction, endeavoured to arouse him to a sense of the atrocity of his offence, aggravated by the fact of that being the murder of his father.

The prisoner, instead of paying the least attention to the learned judge, merely said—"They stole my lease—William stole it, and gave it to him (meaning his father), and he gave it up to Mills."

He received the awful and dreadful sentence of death without emotion, and retired from the court still speaking of the lease.

Frequently, previous to his execution he was tended by the Rev. Dr. Porter, who (as he does in every case) exerted the piety by which his character is marked, to bring the wretched being to a sense of his awful situation—of religion he had no knowledge—a prayer he either would not, or could not say—not even the Lord's Prayer. To the pious exhortation of the Rev. Clergyman he replied, "They stole my lease." He had been of the Catholic Religion, and about 14 years ago read his recantation—presuming he might wish to commune with a Clergyman of his former persuasion, Dr. Porter mentioned to him, if such

was his wish, the parish priest should be sent for. He declared, "he wanted no clergyman."

On the morning of his execution, when his cell was opened to bring him forth, he was found lying on his straw; when his irons were taking off, he assisted so as to prevent his ankles from being injured. Being informed it was time to ascend the stairs to the execution room, he walked up firmly, and when the rope was put about his neck, which he felt with his hand, it produced no sensation or alteration of countenance.

Doctor Porter went on his knees to pray; the culprit also did the same, but not with the same view. He found fault with his cap being too low down—it was raised. He was 75 feet from the ground, and an immense multitude of spectators before him.—"William stole my lease, and Tom Lewins gave it up to Mills," was frequently repeated by him. The clergyman did every thing religion and humanity could suggest, to bring him to a sense of his situation—it was in vain. He was asked, would he say whether he was guilty or not? The reply was, "I have said enough, and I will say no more; I die a member of the established church; let me down easy, and do not give me a hard chuck." He then said to the clergyman, "Will you promise to give my body to my friends?" The promise was made, and the question to his innocence or guilt repeated, but received the same answer.

When he was out on the bars of the galows, he sat down, and endeavoured to hold the rope. This being prevented, and standing up, the platform fell, and he was launched into eternity.

After hanging the usual time he was let down into his coffin, & sent to the surgeon for dissection, and after having been opened, on the promise of the Rev. Clergyman, it was delivered to his friends. The following day his body was numerously attended to the grave.

To all whom it may Concern.

William R. Swift, Esquire, having produced to the Governor of the State of Maryland, an Exequatur signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said States, recognizing him as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By the Governor.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of America,

To all whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift having produced to me his commission as Vice Consul of His Most Faithful Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise & enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Vice Consuls of the most favoured nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1818, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published eight times in the Federal Gazette and Telegraph, at Baltimore; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist and the Eastern Monitor.

October 8.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that large three storied BRICK BUILDING in the city of Annapolis, opposite the Church.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to describe this house particularly. It is certainly well adapted for a Boarding-House, being situated in the centre of the town, and convenient to the Stadt-House. Possession will be given after the 9th day of November next.

SARAH CLEMENTS.
July 13.

THE
MORNING CHRONICLE,
A NEW DAILY PAPER,
TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he avows any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast: That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote & fought, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turns an eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickerings for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and in opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism, that exults in the spectacle of our country's greatness; that delights to behold the star-spangled banner glittering over every sea; our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman at his plough, the mechanic at his desk, and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the scurvy meanness of individual ambition, or to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage, he looks for support on his countrymen's large—if he fails in this appeal to their confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at eight dollars per ann. From the patronage of a few, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the marine and mercantile departments, in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

* Letters addressed to the Editor, No 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live, situated on Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles from Baltimore, it contains between nine hundred and one thousand acres, is considered by judges to be inferior to no land in the county for the cultivation of tobacco, and is acted upon by plaster and capable of great improvement by clover, a great proportion of the land is covered with wood timber & may be easily carried to market, having the advantage of fine landing places, being bounded by the water. Persons inclined to purchase it is presumed, will view the premises, which they are invited to do. The terms will be accommodating on payment of part of the purchase money in hand. For terms apply to Nicholas Brewer, who is authorised to contract for the land.

GEORGE HOGARTH.
July 15.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligence.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September 1818.

Thomas Benson, adm'r.
October 1.

AUGUST HAMMER

No. 173, Baltimore street.
Has received an extensive addition supply of the following articles, viz: Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves a complete assortment and very low priced.

Looking Glasses of various sizes and well assorted,
100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 to 10, 12 by 10, 14 by 19 and 17 by 11 Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest market prices

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars, Clarionets, Flagelets and Flutes, Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Marbles, Flint, Steyer-mark Cutlery, Knives, Scythes, Seythe Stones, Coffee Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lances, Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Ribbons, assorted Gallons, Crapes, do Hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boots and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, variety of Plated and Glass Buttons, Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tape, &c. Also,

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for Christmas gifts.
Which, together with a great variety other plain and fancy articles (too numerous to specify) will be sold on accommodating terms.

October 1.

Take Notice.

I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing my apprentice, Jed Runnalls, who ran away on the third of this month, whoever will bring back the said boy, shall receive a reward of One Dollar, and no charges paid.

SAMUEL MILLS,
Elk Ridge Landing.
Sept. 23, 1818.

New & Cheap
GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and the public that he has received an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of various qualities and prices, suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do
Black Cassimeres,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Cords,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Flannels, &c &c
And a variety of other Articles too numerous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be made up to suit purchasers in the best manner and on the shortest notice.

Annapolis, Sept. 24.

York River and Cove
OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's Store, in Church street; which he intends carrying on in the neatest style with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intended keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every other necessary calculated to give satisfaction. He hopes by perseverance and industry to merit a share of public favour.

Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59 opposite the Church, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Brown, fronting 82 feet on the Church Circle, and running back with Doctor-street, 400 feet to Cathedral-street, thence with Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to the Church-Circle. The Lot is enclosed with a good post and rail fence. There is a basement story of Brick for a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly ready for the first floor. Likewise may be had at moderate prices, Doors, Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window frames, &c. enough of each kind to finish the building. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.
To all whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift, Esquire, having
produced to the Governor of the State
of Maryland, an Exequator signed by
the President of the United States, and
sealed with the seal of the said States,
authorizing him as Vice Consul of His
Majesty the King of the Kingdom of
Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, for the
Port of Baltimore, Ordered, that the said
recognition be published for the information
and government of the people of this
State.

Given under my hand and the seal of
the State of Maryland, this thirty-
first day of August, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighteen.
C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States of
America.

To all whom it may Concern,
William R. Swift having produced
to me his commission as Vice Consul
of His Most Faithful Majesty, the
King of the United Kingdom of Por-
tugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the Port
of Baltimore, I do hereby recognize
him as such, and declare him free to
exercise & enjoy such functions, pow-
ers and privileges, as are allowed to
Vice Consuls of the most favoured na-
tion in the United States.
Testimony whereof, I have caused
these letters to be made patent and
the seal of the United States to be
hereunto affixed.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, the ninth day of Ju-
ly, A. D. 1818, and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States of
America, the forty third.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

Ordered, That the foregoing be pub-
lished eight times in the Federal Ga-
zette and Telegraph, at Baltimore, the
Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the
Frederick Town Herald, the Torch-
light, the Allegany Federalist and the
Union Monitor.
October 8.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent that
three storied BRICK BUILD-
ING in the city of Annapolis, opposite
the Church.
The subscriber deems it unnecessary
to describe this house particularly. It
is certainly well adapted for a Board-
ing House, being situated in the centre
of the town, and convenient to the
Court House. Possession will be given
after the 9th day of November next.
SARAH CLEMENTS,
July 23.

Land for Sale.

I will sell the land whereon I live,
situated on Herring Bay, in Anne-Ar-
undel county, about 20 miles from the
city of Annapolis, and about 50 miles
from Baltimore; it contains between
one hundred and one thousand acres,
considered by judges to be inferior
no land in the county for the cultiva-
tion of tobacco, and is acted upon by
water and capable of great improve-
ment by clover, a great proportion of
the land is covered with wood timber &
may be easily carried to market, hav-
ing the advantage of fine landing place
being bounded by the water. Per-
sons inclined to purchase it is presum-
ed will view the premises, which they
are invited to do. The terms will be
commodating on payment of part of
the purchase money in hand. For
further particulars apply to Nicholas Brewer, who
is authorized to contract for the land.
GEORGE HOGARTH,
July 23.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.
Declarations on Promissory Notes, and
bills of exchange against Drawer,
first, second, and third Endorser, in
blank, for general use.
On Bond and Single Bill,
common Bonds,
Special do.
Promissory Notes, &c. &c.
June 11.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the subscribers
of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained
from the orphans court of Anne-
Arundel county, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of Absalom
Ridgely, late of said county, deceased.
All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are requested to exhibit
them with the necessary vouchers, and
all persons indebted, are informed that
prompt settlement is required. Suits
will be brought against all those who
do not pay immediate attention to this
notice.

John Ridgely, } Ex'rs.
David Ridgely, }
Aug. 6, 1818.

Anne-Arundel county,

State of Maryland:

This is to certify, that on the 8th day
of September, 1818, Dr. James Mew-
burn brought before me, one of the jus-
tices of the peace for the county aforesaid,
two brown bay Mares, which he al-
leges had been taken up by him in the
act of trespassing on his enclosures.
The marks of one, about 8 or 9 years
old, about 14 hands high, a small star
in the forehead, a natural trotter. The
other about 14 hands and an half high,
a small white mark in her forehead,
some small saddle spots, about 4 years
old, trots and canters. The two beasts
came to the subscriber's early in the
spring, and were shod all round. Given
under my hand and seal, this 8th
day of Sept. 1818.

ABNER LINTHICUM (Seal.)
The owner or owners are requested
to call on me, at Major Philip Ham-
monds, (Head of Severn,) prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take them a-
way.

JAMES MEWBURN,
Sept. 17.

Wanted to purchase,

By a person residing in this city, a
Woman of good character who under-
stands plain cooking. One from the
country would be preferred. Inquire
at this office.

Aug. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the honourable Judges
of Prince George's county court, will
be exposed to public sale, to the high-
est bidder, on the fourth day of No-
vember next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on
the premises, all the right, title, inter-
est and claim, of the late John Biug,
of Hadenburg, of, in and to a certain
piece of Land called Pleasant Prospect,
and part Fairfax Becll, containing 94 1/2
acres, laying on the East side of the
road leading to Annapolis from Bla-
denburg, and about one mile and a half
from the latter place; about 20 acres
in wood, a large portion of meadow
land unimproved. The improvements
calculated for a small family. A fur-
ther description is deemed unnecessary,
as it is presumed those inclined to pur-
chase will view the property, (which
will be shown by the Trustee at any
time on application,) between this
and the day of sale. The terms prescrib-
ed by the court are, that the purchas-
er or purchasers give bond with secu-
rity, approved by the Trustee, condi-
tioned for the payment of the purchas-
e money at six and twelve months
from the day of sale, with interest upon
the whole amount of the purchase mo-
ney, as the instalments become due;
and upon the ratification of said sale
by the honourable court, and payment
in full of the purchase money, a good
and sufficient deed for the same will
be made by order of the court afore-
said.

ZEPHANIAH PRATHER,
Trustee.

JOHN THOMPSON,
Merchant Tailor,

Tenders his acknowledgments to his
friends and the public for the favours
received by him in the line of his pro-
fession, and takes this opportunity to
inform them that he has just received
a complete assortment of cloths, &c.
suitable to the present and approaching
season.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Best Superfine black, blue, brown, olive,
mixed, and double milled Drab
Cloths,
Second do. do.
Cassimeres, same colours and qualities
Handsome Cord
A supply of Vestings of various colours
and qualities
Fine worsted Drawers and Shirts
Flannels, &c.
And a number of other articles not
necessary to enumerate.
All or any of the above will be made
up in the most fashionable style, on
the shortest notice, and on the most
reasonable terms. He respectfully in-
vites gentlemen to call and examine for
themselves.
Oct. 8.

AUGUST HAMMER,

No. 173, Baltimore street.

Has received an extensive additional
supply of the following articles, viz:

Full'd Stockings, Socks and Gloves,
a complete assortment and very low
priced.
Looking Glasses of various sizes and
well assorted.

100 boxes Looking Glass Plates 8 by
10, 12 by 10, 14 by 19 and 17 by 10.
Also, Hollow Glass, fine and common.
Combs, Tortoise Shells, Mock Shell,
Ivory and Horn, &c. at lowest manu-
factory prices.

Violins and Violin Strings, Guitars,
Clarionets, Flageolets and Flutes,
Guns and Gunlocks, Pistols, Oil
Cloth, Beads completely assorted, Mar-
bles, Flint, Steyer-mark Cutting
Knives, Seythes, Seythe Stones, Coffee
Mills, Iron Lamps, Spring Lancets,
Cotton Lace and Thread Edgings, Rib-
bons, assorted Gallons, Crapes, do for
hats, Hat Covers & Hat Linings, Boot
Web and Boot Cord, Snuff Boxes, a
variety of Plated and Glass Buttons,
Sewing Silk and Twist, Thread, Tapes,
&c. Also.

A few boxes of Toys, suitable for
Christmas gifts.

Which, together with a great variety of
other plain and fancy articles (too nu-
merous to specify) will be sold on ac-
commodating terms.
October 1.

New & Cheap GOODS.

N. J. WATKINS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully notifies his Friends and
the public that he has received an ele-
gant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres
and Vestings, of various qualities and
prices, suitable for the present and ap-
proaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Best Superfine French and English
black and blue cloths,
Saxon do. black and blue,
Brown, mixed, and other colours,
Double milled Drab,
Second do.
Black Cassimeres,
Grey mixed do.
Light do.
Fashionable Corda,
White and coloured Marseilles,
Flannels, &c. &c.
And a variety of other Articles too nu-
merous to particularize.

Any of the above Goods will be
made up to suit purchasers in the best
manner and on the shortest notice.
Annapolis, Sept. 24.

York River and Cove OYSTERS.

Joseph Daley,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of
Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he has
opened an

Oyster House

Nearly opposite Mr. George Shaw's
Store, in Church-street, which he in-
tends carrying on in the neatest style,
with clean Cooks and active Servants.

Private Parties

Can be accommodated with Rooms.

He has also on hand, and intends
keeping, a supply of

Philadelphia Porter

In bottles, and on draught; and every
other necessary calculated to give sa-
tisfaction. He hopes by perseverance
and industry to merit a share of pub-
lic favour
Annapolis, Sept. 24, 1818.

FOR SALE.

That valuable Lot of Ground No 59,
opposite the Church, lately in the pos-
session of Mr. Thomas Brown, front-
ing 82 feet on the Church Circle, and
running back with Doctor-street, 402
feet to Cathedral-street, thence with
Cathedral-street 82 feet, and thence to
the Church Circle. The Lot is en-
closed with a good post and rail fence
There is a basement story of Brick for
a house 30 feet by 40 on it, nearly re-
ady for the first floor. Likewise may
be had at moderate prices, Door-
Sashes, Shutters, Door and Window
frames, &c. enough of each kind to
finish the building. The terms of sale
will be made known by applying to
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, August 13.

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Ri-
chard H. Harwood, Esq. of the city of
Annapolis, the subscribers offer for sale
the following lands, to wit: A planta-
tion on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel
county, on which the said Richard H.
Harwood resided, about three miles a-
bove M-Coy's Tavern, containing about
412 1/2 acres. The roads from M-Coy's
up the country, and from Owens's mills
to Baltimore, pass through this land.
The best judges are of opinion that it
is capable of being made equal to any
of the Elk Ridge lands. There are on
it a good dwelling house, and conven-
ient out houses, a garden, a spring of
most excellent water very near the
house, and an ice house. They will al-
so sell parts of several tracts of land,
the whole being in one body, and con-
taining about 416 1/4 acres, being in
Charles county, adjoining Bean Town.

For terms apply to the subscribers,
HENRY H. HARWOOD,
RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.
Annapolis, Sept. 3.

The Editors of the Federal Gazette
and American of Baltimore, are re-
quested to insert the above twice a
week for three weeks, and forward
their accounts to this office.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for Sale, at this Office,

The Laws of Maryland,

Passed December Session, 1817.

Price—\$ 1 50.

ALSO,

The Votes & Proceedings

Of last Session.

Price—\$ 1 50.

JOHN RANDALL, & SON,

Have just made large additions to their
Stock of

Seasonable Goods,

which they have now for Sale, at re-
duced prices; consisting of almost every
article in the

Woollen, Linen,

& Cotton Line,

with

Groceries

of every description

Hardware,

Cutlery, Iron-

mongery,

& China, Queen's & Common Ware.

Best Seasoned Lumber,

Oats and Bran,

Lamson's Beaver & Furled Hats.

A large assortment of Fine and Coarse

Shoes and Slippers.

Herrings, Tar and Rozin, &c. &c.

ground & in lump; White Lead ground
with oil, and dry; Chalk, &c. &c.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on

Monday the 21st inst. a black Man,

named

CLEM.

He generally goes under the name of

Clem Davis, he is about 6 feet 3 or 4

inches high, black, and proportionably

stout and thick, he has a very perceiv-
able scar on one of his hands; as he ab-
sconded unexpectedly, his clothing is
not recollected, as he has a variety of
them. I expect him to be in the neigh-
bourhood of Mr. Henry Hall, in Anne-
Arundel county, as he has a father and
a mother living on his land. Clem ob-
tained a pass from me, about 6 weeks
ago, to work in the neighbourhood of
Mr. Henry Hall, which said pass has
no particular limits, and I presume he
will go under the cloak of this pass. I
will give the above reward if he is tak-
en out of the state, fifty dollars if tak-
en within the state and out of the coun-
ty, and forty dollars if taken in the
county, provided he is brought to me
or secured in any jail so that I get him
again. **GEORGE MEDKIFF**.

N. B. All persons are strictly forbid
harbouring or employing said fellow at
their peril, as the law will be put in
force against all such.

Annapolis, Oct. 15.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed

at this Office.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court
of Chancery of the State of Maryland
the subscriber will expose to public
sale on the premises, on Tuesday the
twenty seventh day of October instant,
if fair, if not the first fair day there-
after, A tract or parcel of Land called
Part of Brown's Adventure, lying on
Patuxent river, at the mouth of Rock
creek, about 12 miles from the city of
Baltimore, formerly the residence of
John Boone, of June. About 60 acres
of the land is covered with young Ches-
nut and other wood, the residue being
cleared. There is on the land a fine
orchard, and two comfortable dwelling
houses, kitchens, and other necessary
out houses. The land is well adapted
to plaster of paris and great advan-
tages can be derived from the use of
sea ore, which is in great abundance
on the shore. It is deemed unneces-
sary to give a further description of
the property, as it is presumed those
inclined to purchase will view the same
previous to the sale. Sale to commence
at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to
give bond, with good security, for pay-
ment of the purchase money within 12
months from the day of sale, with in-
terest from the day of sale.

BENJ. THOMAS, Trustee.

October 1.

BALTIMORE HOSPITAL,

24th August, 1818.

The board of visitors have much pleasure
in announcing to the public, that within
the last eighteen months, a large & elegant
addition has been made to this valuable insti-
tution, in the erection of the East wing of the
building. This wing is 152 feet in length, and
36 in width, with an extensive Southern
protection at its extreme East end. It con-
tains between 30 and 40 apartments, admir-
ably calculated for the accommodation of
every class of patients. Of this number are
several large and airy wards, intended par-
ticularly for the reception of seamen, and
well adapted to their various diseases. These
different rooms and wards will be warmed
by open fires, and by heat-dial thrown into
them from furnaces constructed on a safe
and improved plan. Arrangements will al-
so soon be made, for lighting the apartments
in the entire building with gas.

The unwearied exertions of Doctors Mac-
Kenzie and Smyth, the attending Physi-
cians of the Hospital in their attention to the
construction of the building, and their care
of the sick, have given a character to this
Institution, which is now inferior to none
in the United States. In the short space of
six years, a most noble establishment has
been erected—a thing without parallel in
this country. It is well known, that above
half a century has been consumed in bring-
ing the Hospitals of New-York, and Phila-
delphia to their present size, and it is ad-
mitted by many gentlemen, who have visit-
ed the Institutions, that the Hospital here,
is by far the most extensive the whole build-
ing is by far the most complete.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, that
the new wing, now laid, should be com-
pleted, before the cold weather shall set in.
The visitors at their late meeting, exam-
ined the Institution with much care, by ap-
artments of the sick in their private and ma-
jor those in the lunatic asylum—and the
wards of the sick and disabled seamen in
the Marine Hospital, and they arrived at the
conclusion, that the new and enlarged es-
tablishment are well accommodated and
carefully attended. They have seen at their
different meetings, the private patients, com-
fortable, the wretched marine, miserably
taken care of, and the sailor, disabled by
age, wounds, and sickness, well provided
with suitable medical assistance, and with
every other comfort, which a condition may
require. Indeed the agreeable situation, in
which this vast and useful class of men are
placed, does much to excite, as well to the De-
fection of the Marine Hospital, as to the attend-
ing physicians, to give immediate care
they are entrusted. Every service to which
the visitors can bestow, is due to Mr. & Mrs.
Gatchel, the Stewart and Matron of the
Hospital, for the neat and clean manner in
which the House is uniformly kept, and
for their care and attention to the adminis-
tration of the internal economy of the es-
tablishment.

Before they conclude this account of the
Hospital, the visitors would invite the at-
tention of their fellow citizens throughout
the United States to the ANATOMICAL
CABINET OF WAX PREPARATIONS, by CHL.
APPEL, which certainly far surpasses any
thing of the kind ever exhibited in this
country, and will afford to those who are
curious may lead the student, and more
respectably to the medical student, a fund of
useful information.

By order of the Board of Visitors,
JOHN HILLEN, Sec'y.

September 8.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Oct. 22.

James Hamilton, convicted, at a late Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the City of Albany, of the murder of Major Birdall, is sentenced to be executed on the 6th day of November next, and his body afterwards to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

For Saint-Mary's county—Thomas Blakistone,* Benedict J. Hearn,* Philip B. Greenwell,* and John R. Plater, junior.*

Anne-Arundel—William H. Marriott, Rezin Esten, Thomas H. Dorsey, and Charles Stewart.

Calvert—John Beckett, Daniel Kent, John Dare,* and James A. D. Dalrymple.

Charles—Clement Dorsey,* Daniel J. Miller,* Henry Brawner,* and Robert Garner.*

Baltimore—Adam Showers, John B. Snowden, Ebenezer S. Thomas, & E. Ward Orrick.

Prince-George's—George Semmes,* William D. Digges,* James Somerville,* and Samuel Claggett.*

City of Annapolis—Dr. Dennis Claude and John Stephen.

Fredrick—Joshua Cockey, Thomas C. Worthington, John H. Smith, and Thomas Hawkins.

Harford—Israel D. Maulsby, Alexander Norris, James Steel, and George Henderson.

City of Baltimore—Thomas Kell, and Henry M. Breckenridge.

Washington—William Yates, Thomas Keller, Thomas Kenedy, and Jacob Schnebly.

Montgomery—George C. Washington,* Ephraim Gauthier,* Ezekiah Linthicum,* and Benjamin S. Forrest.*

Alleghany—Joseph Tomlinson,* William Shaw,* Samuel Thomas,* and James Tidball.*

Kent—Henry Tilghman,* William Knight,* William Pryor, and Thomas B. Hynson.*

Talbot—Nicholas Goldsborough,* Thomas Frazier,* Wm. Hayward, jun., and William H. Tilghman.*

Somerset—Henry K. Long,* Jas. Murray,* Levin R. King,* & Matthias Dashiell.*

Dorchester—Wm. W. Eccleston, Benjamin W. Lecompte,* Solomon Frazier, and Levin Lake.

Cecil—John Wroth, David Mackey, John Moffitt, and David Patten.

Queen Anne's—John Roberts, Kelsey Harrison, James Brown, and William R. Stuart.

Worcester—William Quinton, Ephraim K. Wilson,* George Hayward,* and Thomas N. Williams.*

Caroline—Frederick Holbrook, Thomas Sulisbury, Peter Willis, and Nathan Whitby.

Those marked * are Federalists.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

I hear it frequently said, after an election, that the result is owing to the conduct of many of the voters who are in favour of the candidates not elected; and that a comparison of the polls, with the number of votes taken at former elections, will prove that a number of voters did not go to the polls. How does this happen? Or do they expect to make themselves popular with all parties by refusing their votes to either? To vote is not only the privilege, but the duty of every man who is a freeman. It is his privilege, because the constitution secures it to him, & no man can take it from him. It is his duty, because the constitution imparts it, and because the law subjects him to a penalty for not voting. I send you for publication the Act of 1716, ch. 11 Sec. 7. It is this law which protects every voter from arrest on the day of election, and it will not suffer him to be arrested, because thereby he may be deprived of an opportunity of discharging this duty. Now, if it be the practice of any voters not to vote at the election, why is not the law enforced? It is the duty of every good citizen to see that it is executed.

A VOTER.

"And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, by and with the Advice and Consent aforesaid, That all Freeholders, Freemen, and other persons qualified to give Votes in the Election of Delegates, shall and are hereby obliged to be and appear at the time and place appointed for elections, to be hereafter had or made, of any Delegates, Burgesses and Citizens, to

serve in any Assembly for this Province, under the penalty of One Hundred Pounds of Tobacco, for every person so qualified as aforesaid, neglecting to appear; one half thereof to the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary, his heirs and successors, for and towards the County charge, and the other half to the informer that shall complain to any one or more Justices or Magistrates, of such absence; which Justice or Justices, or other Magistrates, are hereby empowered to determine such complaint, and award execution for the said penalty; unless such person or persons shall at the next County Court after such Election, shew sufficient cause for his or their absence, to be allowed and approved of by the justices of the several County Courts in this Province."

From the Village Recorder. THE ELECTION.

Elections are always important. Legislators are entrusted with a power to make laws affecting our lives, our liberties and our property. Can the choice of men clothed with such authority ever be a matter of indifference?

The elective franchise, it appears to me, ought always as a matter of principle, to be exercised; for it is the highest act of sovereignty which the constitution calls upon the citizens to perform. Bad men will always be active. The ambitious man, if the people slumber at home, can rally his partisans, obtain office, and frequently do irreparable mischief before awakening vigilance can displace him. I speak now of no party, but of elections generally. What! of 365 days in the year, cannot one be appropriated to the most important right we enjoy?

We are now a happy and prosperous people. It is only by vigilance, and a close attention to the political concerns of the state that these blessings can be perpetuated. Nothing keeps rulers strictly within the bounds of duty like the watchfulness of the people.—If the master sleeps, the servant will look to his own pleasure. If the people become careless and indifferent, rulers will form schemes of personal aggrandizement, and the finances of the country inevitably be involved, or its peace be compromised. If the liberties of our country are ever destroyed, the ruin will have its foundation in the corruption or neglect of elections. Either may prove fatal. Every father, then, as a matter of solemn public duty, ought by his precept and example to impress this lesson upon his son—Never to permit an election for legislators or chief magistrate to pass over without his attendance and vote.

From the Federal Republican.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

For some hours a report prevailed that Worcester was lost and one democrat elected in Somerset, a county that has been always federal, which gave a majority against us on a joint ballot in the legislature of three votes. While this impression prevailed, an imprudent democrat exultingly exclaimed, "we have got the executive, we have got all the appointments in our hands, and if we take care to get good judges of election, the federalists, notwithstanding their fifteen votes in the senate, may whistle for their lost ascendancy."

It is no hard matter to understand what this incontinent, leaky young democrat meant by good judges of the election. Once more having the power of appointment in their hands, it was expected that corrupt judges could be found who would disregard their oaths, reject lawful federal votes and receive illegal democratic votes, and in this manner secure a sufficient majority in the house of representatives to bear down the senate until the period arrived for reorganizing that body. We cannot for a moment doubt that such would have been the consequence had the news been true which gained ground for the short time mentioned. If nothing else will rouse our party, we should think that a knowledge of the black designs entertained and half avowed by the opposite party, should have the desired effect. Let us with one consent throw aside temporizing and resort to the old successful system of open, manly and decided opposition. Let us confide in and take counsel from those, and those only, who have evinc'd by a long course of arduous and faithful services their devotion to the good cause. When an individual becomes discontented and restless in

our ranks, and although, in times of difficulty and severe trial he withdrew from the contest, yet demands all honour and trust to be placed in his hands.—when he threatens a desertion and coalition with the enemy unless he is looked up to for advice and direction, we should not hesitate, after the manner of all well disciplined parties, to set him aside stripped of all authority and influence. It is far better to lose one individual than to lose a county, which has sometimes been the case, and will again be the case where time and labour are thrown away by courting and caressing such people in the vain hope of reconciling them. A very distinguished federal gentleman, as disinterested in his politics as any man that ever lived, observed a year ago when on a visit to this city, that the party required some purging to make it sound, and if not newly organized, so as to get rid of the non-descripts, it must fall. For himself, he was free to declare, as matters were conducted, that he was almost indifferent on the subject of politics, and he found most of his neighbors in the same temper and disposition of mind.—It is this indifference that brought us to the very verge of the precipice, and in another year will precipitate us down the gulph that is yawning before us, unless the narrow escape we have suffered awakens federalists to a sense of their real danger. The cause of the change in Maryland is manifestly owing to the unwillingness of federalists to turn out and vote. To be convinced of this we need only compare the returns of this year with those of former years, so that our case is not hopeless and the remedy is a very simple one.

The late election although it has resulted in the partial triumph of democracy, will nevertheless, we trust, be attended with salutary effects to the cause of Federalism and good principles. It is perfectly manifest that the democrats would not have obtained a majority in the House of Assembly, but for the schisms, broils, personal altercations and neglect in attending the polls, of the Federal party. We hope the Federalists will learn wisdom by their defeat—it will teach them the necessity of unanimity—the necessity of sacrificing private pique and personal hostility to the public good. It will also teach them the necessity of making a small sacrifice of personal interest and convenience to the public weal. Can that man be a genuine friend to his country who will not make these small sacrifices for her welfare? Can he be a real disciple of Washington and Hamilton who jeopardizes the Federal cause, by staying at home and attending to his own private affairs, to his farm and his merchandize, in preference to taking upon himself the trouble of going to the polls and giving his vote? We regret that the Federal party are obliged to learn wisdom in so dear a school—that such powerful tonics are necessary to rouse them from their slumbers, but it is some consolation to know that they can be awakened, and that when they arise in their might, Democracy will be routed from the field.

NEW-HAVEN, OCT. 10. THE LEGISLATURE.

The general assembly of Connecticut convened in this city last Thursday. At about 12 o'clock, both Houses met in the Council chamber, where His Excellency the Governor, delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I offer you my congratulations, on the circumstances, under which you are now convened.—Our country continues to enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquility; a fertile season, has been accompanied with general health; abundant supplies have rewarded the husbandman; agriculture, manufactures, arts and science, are in a state of progressive improvement; our internal commerce is flourishing, and that with foreign countries, is gradually surmounting the embarrassments under which it has laboured. This combination of prosperous events, demands united expressions of devout gratitude, to the beneficent Parent of Nature, from whom all these blessings have been derived.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last general assembly, a convention of delegates from the towns in this state, assembled at Hartford,

who, after a sedulous attention to the trust reposed in them, formed a constitution of civil government for the people of this state, which was submitted to their consideration, on the first Monday of the present month. If it shall appear, from the returns to be made to this assembly, that the plan of the convention has been approved by the people, a revision of some of our laws, for the purpose of rendering them conformable to the provisions of that instrument, may be deemed expedient.

The measures which I have, on former occasions, recommended to the notice of the general assembly, have, in my judgment, lost none of their importance. If you entertain a similar opinion, and the other business of the session is such, as to afford leisure for the purpose, they will doubtless receive your consideration. I am happy in being able to inform you that I know of no other subjects of general concern, which appear to require your attention.

In this favoured country, the only legitimate objects of legislation, are the security of equal rights and privileges, to very portion of our fellow citizens; and these objects can only be attained, by laws enforcing the observance of strict and impartial justice. In proportion to the importance of those subjects, which may come under consideration, the obligations of a neutrality, candour, and mutual forbearance, will be increased. That our mutual consultations may result in promoting the best interests of our constituents, is the fervent wish of my heart.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, General Assembly October Session, 1818.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The votes given in the several towns on the question of ratifying this Instrument, were canvassed last Thursday, and on Friday morning the committee reported to the assembly the following result, viz.

In favour of ratifying, 13918
Against it, 12364

Majority, 1554
Of course the constitution, as reported by the convention of delegates has now been adopted by the People, and from henceforth will be the supreme law of the State.

The following exhibits the votes in the different counties:

	yeas.	nays.	major. for.	against.
Hartford county	2234	2843		609
New-Haven do	2385	1572	813	
New-London do	1740	792	948	
Fairfield do	1836	1019	817	
Windham do	1777	167	106	
Litchfield do	2027	2779	752	
Middlesex do	1051	786	265	
Tolland do	868	902	34	
	13918	12364	2949	1395
	12364			

1554 majority.

Burlington votes not returned.

Sylvester Gilbert, Esq. is chosen a member of Congress, in place of Holmes, resigned.

Ibid.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Arbuckle, commanding at Fort Gadsden to the Agent for Indian affairs, dated 31st August, 1818.

"Sir,

Within a few days one hundred & eighty-eight of the hostile Indians from near Suwanee surrendered themselves at this post: these with others who have surrendered of late, in all about three hundred, I have ordered into the nation and to report to you. They are in a most wretched condition, and will be at Fort Gaines about the 16th next month. I shall make provision for them until the first of October, or until I hear from you, or some arrangement is made for them, provided that may be soon. The Indians who lately surrendered brought with them 29 negroes, men, women and children. Eighteen of them appear to belong to different persons in the Floridas, and 11 are claimed by Indians."

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to Governor Rabun, dated head-quarters, Fort Hawkins, Sept. 27, 1818.

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 2d inst. and in reply have to observe, that I have taken measures to concentrate upon that part of the southern frontier

recently menaced by the savages, such of the disposable regular force of my command as can be most speedily drawn to that point. I have reason to believe that this force will reach its destination by the middle of next month, and that it will be sufficient to repel any number of Indian warriors that may be likely to approach that frontier."

NORFOLK, OCT. 14.

Latest from the Spanish Main.

Captain Birkley, of the schooner Marnion, who arrived here last evening from Lagaira, states, that at the time of his sailing, Sept. 8, the Patriots were besieging Cumana with a force of 2000 men. The Royalists however were numerous and well supplied with provisions and military stores, both of which, it was understood, the Patriots stood much in need of. It was the general opinion that no fighting would take place until December, about which time they calculated that the plains would be sufficiently dry for their operations.

A report had reached Lagaira just before the M. sailed, which was currently believed, that two English vessels, laden with provisions and munitions of war, for the relief of the Patriots, had arrived at Orinoko, from some of the Islands—but were intercepted on their way up the river and captured by a squadron of Spanish flechas, (a sort of gun boats.) As soon, however, as the intelligence of their capture reached Trinidad, a brig of war was immediately dispatched by the British Admiral to demand their release, and proceeded to Guayra, small town in the Gulf of Paria, to which the flechas had carried the two vessels. The Spaniards however, refused to give them up when the brig, as if determined to have them at all hazards, commenced firing on the Spanish flotilla, and a British frigate coming up at the same time with his squadron, joined in the attack—and nearly all the flechas were in a short time either taken or sunk. The town of Guayra was then taken possession of by Admiral Brion, and the English vessels restored to the captain of the brig.

We suspect there are some misrepresentations of facts in the above statement; which is the most likely as the account comes from the Spanish town of Lagaira. We have more direct and positive information of the transactions at Guayra from another source, which enables us to say, that the Spanish flotilla was taken by Brion's squadron alone; that instead of a brig of war it was the British frigate Scamander which was pined for the release of the two English vessels, and that so far from firing into the Spaniards she kept aloof during the engagement, which indeed, her neutral character compelled her to do. The brig of war which commenced the attack on the flotilla, was one of Brion's squadron, which was taken by the Spaniards during the action and afterwards recaptured by Admiral Brion.—Herald.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

A LECROMETER, Or Instrument to determine the value of Milk.

The value of milk, an article of lucrative produce on a farm, is determined by the quantity of cream which it is capable of producing, and as this is known to be affected by the age, health and provision upon which the animal is nourished, a simple instrument, by which the relative proportion of creams produced by different food is shown, has been constructed by Mr. Jones, a mathematical instrument maker in London.

It consists of any number of glass tubes, of the same internal diameter, (about 3-4 of an inch) & of 11 inches long; these are closed one end and open and a little fluid at the other, precisely like the test tubes used in experimental chemistry, and they are mounted in stands in the same manner, at inches from the bottom of each tube a mark is made upon the glass, and a zero placed against it, from this point the tube is graduated into tenths of inches, and numbered downwards for 3 inches, that each division is two of the tubes.—Now if several of these are filled with new milk at the same time, placed in the same temperature, the cake of cream will form at the top, and its thickness or quantity will be indicated by the division; and experiments may be made upon quantities of cream produced by different systems of feeding, or by different animals, under all circumstances, with the continuance of an inspection.

with great accuracy, and by the continual divisions, the percentage of cream will be evident upon inspection.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser. We believe it has never been ascertained in this state by any state of judicial decision, what length of time must ensue after notice given to the lessee to quit a tenement before the lessor may enter upon the premises and oust the lessee, without making himself liable to action of trespass. It is generally believed that the length of the notice must correspond with that of the term for which the house is held; that when it is leased by the year or quarter, a quarter's notice at least is necessary; when let by the month or week, that the tenant may be turned out of the house after the expiration of a month or week from the time of notice. This we think is the custom, but it has not yet been settled to law, and a case which occurred on Friday may interest our readers, as tending to fix a principle which is in constant operation amongst us.

It was an action of trespass vi et armis, and the declaration set forth that the defendants broke into the plaintiff's tenements with force and arms, and there wickedly and maliciously removed divers articles of furniture into the street, & committed other enormities, to the damage, &c. To all which the defendants plead the general issue not guilty. The plaintiffs had hired from one of the defendants two chambers and a kitchen in his house; it appeared by the testimony of all the witnesses that three rooms were first hired by the quarter, though plaintiff was to pay rent by the month; they were occupied by the plaintiff some time, and she then determined to give up one of the chambers and to retain the other and the kitchen; for this purpose she entered into a new agreement with the defendant, by which, according to the testimony of some of the witnesses, she hired the rooms by the month, while other witnesses deposed that she held them still by the quarter, upon this point the evidence was contradictory—but the jury without permission into the plaintiff's apartments, and the putting of their furniture out of the house, was proved by plaintiff's evidence. On the other hand it was proved by the defendants that they made this entry two months after notice had been given to the plaintiff to quit, and upon this they rested their defence as constituting reasonable notice. After arguments, conducted with ability on both sides, the following points, *viz*, was the trespass committed. *2dly*, was reasonable notice to quit given by defendant, and for this purpose they should consider whether it appeared from the evidence that the rooms were hired by the month or by the quarter, and how long notice had been proved by the defendant, and *3dly* in case they should give their verdict against the defendants they must give damages equal to the value of the furniture, as it had never been restored to the plaintiff.

Upon the first there was no question. Upon the 2nd, the court that two months' notice was proved, and instructed the jury to consider this as reasonable notice if they were satisfied by the evidence that the rooms were hired by the month, but that it was not sufficient notice if they were hired by the quarter, the court observed that the length of time necessary to constitute reasonable notice was not very accurately defined; but gave it as their opinion that when the tenements were held by the quarter, a quarter's notice was necessary; but when the house was hired by the month, a shorter notice was sufficient; he chose to hire from week to week, or from day to day, he must be furnished with a week's or a day's notice.

The jury were instructed as to the amount of damages, should they determine that the defendant was guilty of the trespass. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned with large damages, and a motion for a new trial was made by the Counsel for the defendants.

FOREIGN.

London, Aug. 26. The Wellington Testimonial. The first stone was laid on the 18th of June, 1817, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in the most eligible situation in the Phoenix park, Dublin. This is a circular, under all circumstances, with great accuracy, and by the continual divisions, the percentage of cream will be evident upon inspection.

stone called granite, and will occupy the attention of the artist for another year, *viz*: till the 18th June 1819, on which day it will be presented to public view.

Its base is 100 feet square—sloping upwards, it forms itself into a pedestal 50 feet square, with another pedestal in front, on which stands an equestrian figure of the illustrious duke—then above that rises the shaft of the obelisk, which is 30 feet at the base. The whole rises 210 feet. On each of the four sides will be engraven in brass in letters, the names of the different victories, cast out of the cannon taken in India, Spain, Portugal and France. A subscription of 20,000*l*, the whole raised from private funds, and every subscriber an Irishman, was raised in the course of a few weeks.

August 27. THE QUEEN.

The Prince Regent arrived at Kew palace on Tuesday evening from the Stud-house, Hampton court, on a visit to her majesty; his royal highness remained there a considerable time. We are sorry to say her majesty was not so well yesterday as she was on Tuesday, and was not able to take her usual airing in her garden chaise. Sir Francis Millman remained in attendance; and Sir Henry Hallford left his attendance upon the king at Windsor, and arrived at Kew. The report yesterday of the state of her majesty's health was, "her majesty has not had a good night."

(Court Circular.)

On account of the Queen's slight relapse on Monday, not only the journey to Windsor, but all idea of attempting carriage airings, is again abandoned for the present.

August 29. THE QUEEN.

No report of the state of her majesty's health was yesterday made public.

August 28. The Court of Vienna is employed negotiating with some of the Germanic Powers respecting the military organization of the Confederation. The Prince de Rosinburg, a member of the Supreme Aulic Council of War, has been sent from Vienna to Munich, with some propositions relating to this subject, and he was afterwards to proceed upon a similar mission to Stuttgart. With the same views the Austrian General, M. de Langenau, has been sent to Dresden.

It is reported in an article from Hamburg, that the Count de Bernstorff, the Danish Minister at Berlin, is about to enter the Prussian service, and that he is to be appointed vice Chancellor of State, and to have the Portefeuille of foreign affairs.

Mr. Baring, it is stated, was on his way to Vienna, previous to going to Aix-la-Chapelle, at which latter place an hotel is said to have been hired for him, at the rate of 250 francs per day.

August 28.

Despatches have been received from the Bombay Government to the Board of Directors of the India Company, under date the 11th of April, and enclosing a long series of official documents from Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir John Malcolm, and other officers engaged in the operations against the Pindarees and the Peishwa, from the 23d of January to the end of March inclusive. The great body of our enemies having been dispersed and subdued, & the war throughout India having lost its general interest in proportion as its results became more obvious, we shall refer our readers for the details of the present intelligence to the despatches which we have elsewhere inserted: amongst them will be found a narrative by Sir Thomas Hislop, of a gallant attack upon the fortress of Talveir, the Killedar of which had set himself in open and unprovoked rebellion against the British Government. An attack upon the fort was therefore unavoidable. Seeing the effect of our batteries upon his works, the Killedar solicited terms, and subsequently came forward to surrender himself at discretion to the Adjutant General of the troops. Some of our officers with a dozen grenadiers of the Royal Scots, having entered one of the interior gates, which was opened from within, were treacherously attacked by the Arabs in the garrison, who butchered them with spears and arrows, before any assistance could be sent to them. On this occasion, Major Gordon and

Capt. Mac Gregor were killed; and Lieut. Col. Murray, Deputy Adjutant General, ere he could draw his sword, was desperately wounded by the daggers of these perfidious miscreants. Their success, however, was shortened, as it deserved to be. The other gates were blown open by cannon; the place was instantly stormed; the garrison, consisting of 300 Arabs and others, was every man put to the sword; and the rebellious Killedar himself hanged by order of Sir Thomas Hislop. This severe but just example was expected to have a salutary effect throughout the neighbouring districts. We are happy to learn that Lieut. Col. Murray bids fair to recover from his wounds. Gheetoo, it appears, had withdrawn himself from our custody and run off, but was pursued by a division of the British army.

Aug. 29.—Letters have been received from the Northern Expedition, under Capt. Ross, dated the 8th July, in lat. 74. The two ships were then off a remarkable point of land called by Baffin, the Devil's Thumb; but the letters state no other particulars than that all was well, and that they were, at the moment of writing, impeded in their progress by the ice. The other expedition, under Capt. Buchan, was seen by a whaler, on the 8th July, fast to the ice, in a latitude short of 80.

COWES, Aug. 28.

The Guerriere, American Frigate.

This ship has a clumsy appearance; her lower masts are short, and of large circumference; her yards not very square, and her blocks are large; her tonnage 1530 tons by measurement; but her equipment is most complete and effective for the purposes of defence or aggression. She is remarkably clean; but nothing appears to be made for mere show—her bits are extremely large, and every rope is led through a separate block; each has his own belaying pin. She has 7 Lieutenants, and 465 men. Thirteen of her men deserted while she remained here, two of whom have since entered one of our sloops of war at Portsmouth; and they hold out no very flattering inducement for our seamen to cross the Atlantic. In this ship the most extraordinary attention has been paid to her warfare qualities. Attached to every gun is all the apparatus, including lanterns, swords, pikes and boarding caps; the tackles are rove through very large sheaved blocks, which considerably lightens the labor, and renders the guns capable of being worked much quicker than in our ships—the trucks of the gun carriages are of larger diameter, and the axle trees are much longer, and effectually prevent the guns from upsetting. She passed through Spithead between 8 and 9 at night, by which all saluting of the Admiral at Portsmouth was avoided.

MR. COCKERELL'S TOUR.

Mr. C. R. Cockerell, an eminent antiquarian of Great Britain, has returned to England after an absence of more than 7 years, which were wholly devoted to the study of the fine arts in Greece and the surrounding countries. He left England in 1810 and first visited Turkey. In conjunction with Baron Haller he undertook to excavate the temple Jupiter Panhellenius in Oginia. His success exceeded his utmost hopes, for besides a complete restoration of the Architecture, he had the good fortune to discover the statues which formed the compositions enriching the two frontice pieces; which, as the earliest specimens of excellent Greek sculpture and of the school of Oginia of which we have no other certain examples, are of the utmost interest.

He afterwards succeeded in excavating the Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Phigaleia, in Arcadia, where besides a very complete restoration of a temple which is described by Pausanias as one of the most beautiful in Greece, he had the gratification of bringing to light the piece, which enriched the interior of the Cella, and which is now deposited in the British Museum.

His avocations led him into Asia Minor, where he completed the tour of the seven churches, making many Drawings and observations on those remains, and collecting many inscriptions. He visited Priene, Samos, Miletus, and Crete, where he made plans of the Labyrinth of Minos. From Rhodes he crossed to Patara, and visited the numerous aties, and remains on the coast of Lycia, and collected besides drawings a vast number of inscriptions, and in particular varieties of those in the Lycian character which are hitherto unexplained.

In a second tour, he visited Epirus, Thessaly and other provinces of continental Greece and the Ionian islands. In February of 1816 he passed into Apalecia and Naples where he had the advantages of six weeks study of the Antiquities of Pompeii.

New Goods.

B. Sheppard,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs his customers & the public generally, that he still continues in that well known stand formerly occupied by the late Mr. B. Curran. He informs them that he has supplied himself with a new and complete assortment of fall and winter

GOODS,

consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Cords, and Velvets, which will be made up at short notices, or at retail to suit purchasers, on terms as accommodating as any within this city.

Oct. 22.

Chancery Sale,

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

On Monday the 23d day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be exposed to public sale, at Jeremiah Merril's Tavern, (formerly McCoy's), Penn's Inheritance; The Gore; Part of Owen's Resurvey; Part of The Addition to Ray's Adventure; All I Can Get; Addition to All I Can Get; Parts of Moore's Delight, & Part of The Resurvey on Owen's Resurvey; lying in Montgomery county, contiguous to each other, and containing between seven and eight hundred acres. Also Part of Snowden's Second Addition to his Manor, lying in Anne Arundel county, containing two hundred and fifty acres, formerly in possession of Nathan Waters, now in the possession of Mr. Richd. Owings, and is highly improved. The Lands in Montgomery are in possession of the Messrs. Penn's, part of which is in good order, and the residue very susceptible of improvement. It is presumed those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves previous to the day of sale. The terms are, that bonds must be given to the Trustee as such, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within 12 months from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BREWER, Trustee.

October 22.

WANTED

To purchase, a coloured GIRL, from the country, honest and well disposed, between fifteen and twenty years of age. Enquire at the Office.

Annapolis, Sept. 29.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Annapolis, September 30th, 1818.

Andrew Anderson, Wm. Bird, Nicholas Brice, Joseph Bradford, Doctor John H. Brown, Richd. Ball, Dennis Battee, Stephen Cook, Corilla Ann at Robert Warfield's, Augustus H. M. Conkling, B. Chew, William Carroll, Jacques Louis Victor Carron, Stephen Childress, Mr. Dailey, Mr. Foxcroft, Benjamin Gaither, Richd. Grey, Robt. Hurdle, Geo. Hogarth, A. G. Hammond, Elizabeth Hodges, Edwd. Hyle 2, Henry Hunter, John Hammond, John Hinkle, Christopher Holme 2, Jona. Hutton, Leond. Igleheart, Wm. P. Mathews, Margt. Miller, Hugh Moore, Jas. Moxburn, Jas. H. Marriott, Jno. Norris, Joseph Norris, Sarah Nichols, Monsr. Giel, Benjn. Pindle, Nathan Porter, Isaac Parker, Jno. Robinson, Lieut. Robt. J. Scott, Rosetta Robinson, Wm. G. Huff, Jacob Sims, Robt. Stocker, Miss E. Smith, Jno. T. Stoddert, Geo. Stier, Jas. McFaddon, Wm. Stephens, Wm. Saunders, Calep Sears, Jona. Swift, Miss E. Smith, Elizabeth Sellman, Genhard Frost, Doct. Trouns, Wm. Turner, Rebecca Tucker, Elizabeth Tilley, Wm. R. Thompson, Henry Woodward, Danl. Warfield, Jos. H. Windsor, Osborn Williams, Edwd. Williams, Jno. Williams, Wm. Young, John Yearly, Monsr. Marin Yon.

Oct. 8

Overseer wanted.

The subscriber wishes to engage a Single Man, as an Overseer for the ensuing year. None need apply unless he can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

Sept. 17.

Coarse Linen Shirts.

The Charitable Society, having employed the industrious poor of this city in manufacturing the above articles, they are deposited for sale at the stores of Joseph Sams and George Shaw. Annapolis June 18, 1818.



GRAND LODGE.

Anno Domini, 1818. Libertatis 42.

To the votaries of fashion, bearded and beardless, young or old, curled and simple, wigged or natural, and all else whom these presents may concern, Greeting.

We, did not think, since the official promulgation of our last officially announced and regally executed proclamation, to the rebels of grace, the gloomy tenants of the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, as well as to our parolled liege subjects and beloved children of the Hall of Light and Eden of Fashion, that any further notification of our return to shaving, cutting, curling, frizzing and powdering, at the sign of the Long Pole and Golden Eagle, would have been necessary.

Sed Eheu! Eheu! tempora mutantur, Monstrum, horrendum! Mirabile dictu!

The world is topsy turvy turned, or fall as bad. The frightful times have made the frightful uglies mad.

Therefore, know all men, of all states, sexes and conditions, within the bounds of our dominions, that we have been, as aforesaid, respecting the outrageous counter proclamation of the loes to grace, beauty and elegance, issued from the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, not from a disposition to give countenance to a continuance in the absence of our wanderers from the Hall of Fashion, opened lately by us, in Market-street, sign a Golden Eagle and Long Pole. With full purpose of soul and power, to exterminate forever the decaying band of the nefarious uglies, or frights of Caliban, together with the 177 swarthy wrinkled old maids and the 9999 right old "eater-skinned, checker mugged, mop faced, beardless, in this said treasonable instrument spoken of, or to convert them and their prudes and their leaders, from the haunts and practices of a huge delusion, determinedly, in the gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies, to all the rights and pleasures and privileges of our order, which with us, at its head, won Venus from the very nighest of the ugly gods, their idol V. Ican. Now therefore, it is further declared, announced and officially proclaimed, on this 22d day of October, Anno Domini 1818, Libertatis 42, that we, WILLIAM CATON, Grand Master of the mysterious, profound, chemie, chivalric, mathematic, multiplying and sublimating art, of frizzing, cutting, powdering, curling, straightening, and thinning all descriptions of hair, beards, whiskers, &c. &c. of all qualities, ages, sexes or denominations, from coal black to carrot red. Do herein and hereby and herewith, (all excuses set apart) command you and each of you, of our liege subjects and beloved children, jointly and severally, to be and appear on the grand parade of our city, one hour before the hour of the governor's qualifying as such before the legislature of the state, being first registered on the lists of fashion, elegance and grace in our Grand Lodge, sign Golden Eagle and Long Pole, and properly, chemically, chivalrically and mathematically shaved, curled, put, styled, frizzed, and powdered by us, in persona propria, Grand Master of all the tuncors, barbers, frizziers and shavers in the known world.

This, done by us, WILLIAM CATON, in gratification of the requests of 1,999,999 of the Belle of the world and 1,999,999 Beauts, acknowledged by said Belle to be to all intents and purposes, all this Beauts should be—Charged for love and pruned for war.

Signed by us, this 22d day of October, bearing beside our royal signature, our seals of state and other official marks of us, P. Q. WILLIAM CATON, (Seal.)

We have on hand by the latest arrivals from the four quarters of the world, all the various salves, washes, oils, essences, and perfumeries, now in use among the fashionables of the east and fashionable connoisseurs of the north, west & south.

We've essences from A to Z, We've oils too for wigs or head, And salves to turn all pale lips red, We've charms to auburn winter's hair, We've magic soap to wash brown fair, We've bergamot as pure as dew, And L'Eau Cologne, if it won't do, To clear and purify the skin, And make it thick or make it thin.

We've Milk of Roses, strange to tell, And hain combs made of tortoise-shell, We've oil of musk and oil of cloves, And swansdown softer than the doves.

We've Nin Colombe, of France, indeed, Made from the Queen of Bourbon's head, By which her Royalty, 'tis said, The fashion in Old England led, We've Russia's and Italia's dress, Sent cross the sea to us express, By favour from the fair Empress.

We've painted dolls just comme il faut To suit the belle or suit the Beau, We've charcoal powder—Yes—we're right, To clean the teeth and keep them white, We've breast pins, wrought of sealing wax,

And braids and kill beaux, made of flax, We've straight braids fixed so natural That trollop old maid could not tell When with malicious look she'd try To find by artificial eye, If CATON'S curls grew on the head, Or were by us, Grand Master made.

We've snappers and crackers among other toys,

To tickle the misses and please the young boys,

We've blacking in phials, like physic 'tis true,

But then our physic is made for the shoe, We've Catchers of beaux and breakers of hearts,

Besides we've a MONKEY of wonderful parts

To see which, or buy which, in part or in whole,

You will please to step in at the EAGLE & POLE,

Where we, shall be ready to fly at your call,

And dress you for church or prepare you for ball.

POETS CORNER.

From the Evangelical Magazine.
HYMN.

Composed for the anniversary of the
Missionary Society, by J. Montgomery,
Esq. and sung at Spa Field's
Chapel, May 14.

"Let there be light," thus spoke the
Word;

The Word was God;—and there was
light;

—Still the creative voice is heard;
A day is born from every night;

And every night shall turn to day.

While months, and years, and ages
roll;

—But we have seen a brighter ray,
Dawn on the chaos of the soul.

Nor we alone; its 'wakening smiles
Have broke the gloom of Nature's
sleep.

The Word has reach'd the Western
Isles;

The spirit moves on yonder deep.

Already from the dust of Death,
Man in his Maker's image stands,

Once more inhales immortal breath,
And stretches forth to Heaven his
hands.

From day to day, before our eyes,
Grows and extends the work begun;

—When shall the new Creation rise
O'er every land beneath the sun?

When, in the Sabbath of his love,
Shall God from all his labours rest;

And bending from his throne above,
Again, pronounce his creatures blest.

As sang the Morning Stars of old,
Shouted the Sons of God for joy;

His widening reign while we behold,
Let praise and prayer our tongues
employ.

Till the Redeem'd in every clime,
Yea, all that breathe, and move, and
live,

To Christ, thro' every age of time,
The Kingdom, Power, and Glory
give

END OF SUMMER.

—The fading many coloured
woods,

Shade deepening over shade, the
country round

Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, dusk
and dun,

Of every hue, from wan declining
green

To sooty black."

"The sun is now taking leave
Every thing is changed with us.

The earth, which was lately so beau-
tiful and fruitful is now becoming
gradually barren and poor. We no
longer behold that fine enamel of
the trees in blossom; the charms of
spring; those different tints & shades
of verdure in the woods and meads;
the purple grapes; nor the golden
harvest which crowned our fields.

—When the earth is stripped of its
corn, its grass, and its leaves, noth-
ing is to be seen but a rough and
rugged surface. It has no longer
that beautiful appearance which the
growth of corn, greens, and herbs,
produced over a vast country. The
birds no longer sing. Nothing now
rejoices to the mind of man that
universal joy which reigned through-
out all animated nature. He hears
nothing now but the murmuring
streams and whistling winds. Con-
stantly the same dull sounds which
can only create disagreeable sen-
sations. The fields have lost their
prowess; and the air is damp and
cold.

Yet the country, stripped and
desert as it is, still presents to a
fading mind the image of happiness.

We may recollect with gratitude to
heaven, that the fields which are
now barren, were once covered with
corn and a plentiful harvest. It is
true, that the orchards and gardens
are now stripped, but the remem-
brance of what they bestowed upon
us, may make us content to bear the
northern blasts which at present we
feel so sharp. The leaves are fall-
en from the fruit trees; the grass of
the field is withered; the dark
clouds fill the sky and fall in heavy
rains. The unthinking man com-
plains at this, but the wise man be-
holds the earth moistened with rain;
and beholds it with a sweet satis-
faction. The dried leaves and faded
grass, are prepared by the autumn-
al rains to form manure to enrich
the ground. This reflection, with
the pleasing expectation of spring,
must naturally excite our gratitude
for the tender mercies of our Cre-
ator. Though the earth has lost its
beauty and exterior charms, and is
exposed to the murmurs of those it
has nourished and cheered, it has
already begun again to labour se-
cretly within its bosom for their fu-
ture welfare.

"Perhaps our own lot in this
world has its seasons; if it be so,

let us in the dull winter of life have
recourse to the provisions laid up
in the days of prosperity; and en-
deavour to make a good use of the
fruits of our education and experi-
ence. Happy, if at the close of
life, we carry with us to the grave
the merit of having been useful to
society."

Sturm's Reflections.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

In looking at a picture of Wash-
ington, which hangs over the man-
tle piece in the drawing room at
Mount Vernon, I found on the back
of it the following handsome tribute
to the virtues of the patriot, which
I was informed, was from the pen
of a young gentleman in Philadel-
phia, who presented the picture to
the present proprietor of that seat,
the hon. Bushrod Washington. A-
mericans will read it with interest,
for it portrays the character of their
father.

A FOREIGNER.

WASHINGTON,

The defender of his country—the
founder of Liberty—

The friend of man.

History and tradition are explored
in vain

For a parallel to his character.

In the annals of modern greatness
He stands alone;

And the noblest names of antiqui-
ty

Lose their lustre in his presence.

Born the benefactor of mankind,
He united all the qualities necessa-
ry

To an illustrious career:

Nature made him great;

He made himself virtuous.

Called by his country to the defence
of her liberties,

He triumphantly vindicated the
rights of humanity,

And on the pillars of national inde-
pendence

Laid the foundation of a great re-
public.

Twice invested with the supreme
magistracy

By the unanimous voice of a free
people,

He surpassed in the cabinet
The glories of the field;

And voluntarily resigning the sce-
ptre and the sword,

Retired to the shades of private
life.

A spectacle as new and as sublime,
Was contemplated with the pro-
foundest admiration.

And the name of WASHINGTON,
Adding new lustre to humanity,

Resounded to the remotest regions
of the earth.

Magnanimous in youth,
Glorious through life,

Great in Death:

His highest ambition the happiness
of mankind;

His noblest victory the conquest of
himself.

Bequeathing to posterity the inheri-
tance of his fame,

And building his monument in the
hearts of his countrymen,

He lived the ornament of the 18th
century.

He died regretted by a mourning
world.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Original Letters from Russia.

I send you the following rough
sketches of customs, &c. here, taken
hastily, and consequently very im-
perfect, but they may perhaps af-
ford you some little amusement, if
not, you must take the will for the
deed.

You are acquainted with the fact
of the Russian peasantry being
slaves, the same as the blacks are
in the southern states of America,

though held in infinitely greater
numbers; these are some noblemen
here, who own 20, 30, 40, 50, and
one or two even as many as 70,000.

These poor people are obliged to
work their masters' land, and pay
them a tax amounting yearly to from
20 to 30 rubles per soul, the women
excepted.—They generally work as
much land for themselves as their
lord, from the product of which and
other means, they gain some little
money, it being understood that
half their time belongs to themselves,
and their master never refusing in
winter time, when they can do noth-
ing at home, to let them go to the
cities in search of employment; this
employment mostly consists in driv-
ing people about in their sledges, so
that at that season you may ride al-
most for the merest trifle. The con-
dition of the Russian peasant is by
no means so miserable as would ap-
pear at first sight; their houses are
of log, very well built and warm;
they live together, in large villages,
the noble end of the houses all front-
ing the street; this mode of build-

ing they say makes their houses much
warmer, as a less portion of them
is exposed to the weather than in
the customary mode. Their gene-
ral food is simple to be sure, but
they have enough of it; it consists
of very black rye bread and salt,
the bread mostly sour; they eat car-
rots, parsnips, and most other vege-
tables, raw; their drink is a sour ad-
d to me a most nauseous liquor, made
of grain, and called quass, or more
properly kvass, but it is healthy, and
considered by the Russians of all
classes, very palatable; they have a
brandy distilled from grain, which
they drink with great enjoyment,
being (I speak of the lower class)
universally drunkards. They are
good natured, and may mostly be
bribed to do any thing. They are
however, very knavish and tricky;
their state is about demi-barbarous,
but they possess a wonderful degree
of native politeness and grace, so
that the lowest boy will talk to his
master with all the ease and fluency
of an equal, never forgetting, how-
ever, his respects and obedience.

Their dress consists of a long wool-
en coat, called kaftan, reaching al-
most down to their heels, and cov-
ering their pantaloons entirely; this
they tie around the waist with a
worsted sash; their mittens are
of immensely thick leather, and
reach half way up to their elbows;

their hats are broad brimmed and
bell-crowned, and in winter they
mostly wear fur caps; the better
kind of them wear boots, but a vast
number wear basket wrought shoes
of birch bark.—The kaftan is, in-
deed properly speaking, only worn
by the better kind of peasants in
common, or put on as a dress, the
usual garb in the country being a
sheep skin, which they have made
with sleeves to fit them, and which
they call a shoul or tooloop, this
they wear equally the hottest day
in summer, and the coldest day in
winter. The Russians in general,
(that is the lower classes still, say
peasants and merchants) wear their
beards long, from religious supersti-
tion; this they adhere too strongly,
and if they are asked why they do
so, their answer is, "God commands
us."

The women in this country are
generally ugly, particularly among
the peasantry who are very dirty
and slovenly about their persons.

Their features bear throughout a
striking resemblance, being of the
Tartar cast. Almost all the Russi-
an women have little sunken eyes,
pug noses, and high cheek bones,

faces quite devoid of expression, or
if possessing any it being rather of
the disagreeable kind, frequently ve-
ry much so. In going towards the
south, however, their features, tho'
not radically different, improve. In
Moscow many of the merchant's
daughters are beautiful, & in Loo-
la and Caloga comeliness is more fre-
quently met with than in Moscow.

St. Petersburg has less claim for the
beauty of its women than any town
I have yet seen, either in Russia or
elsewhere. The ladies among the
nobility, particularly the married
ones, are very free and easy in their
manners, but the merchants being
a most universally of low extrac-
tion and badly educated, keep their
wives and daughters as strictly as
they are kept in eastern countries.

The daughter of a Russian mer-
chant being entirely unaccustomed
to the company or conversation of
young men, is excessively awkward
and confused if she happen to fall
into their society, and makes off as
fast as she can. In Moscow, where
every thing is more national than in
St. Petersburg, on their meeting a
person, being ashamed to look him
in the face, they make a low incli-
nation of their head, so that I felt
not a little pleased on my arrival
there, to find myself so often saluted
with such respect by sweet crea-
tures whom I had never before seen
in my life. I returned, however,
their zdrazastonee (how d'ye do)
with the best air that I could, hop-
ing by that means to get into their
good graces, and fancying that a
thousand happy adventures and for-
tunate intrigues must be the inevi-
table result of such a kind and flat-
tering predilection as they all ap-
peared to possess in my favour.

These fair ladies have a most shock-
ing practice of rubbing their teeth
with some vile composition, which
takes off the enamel, and makes
them as black as coal; this is con-
sidered by many of them as a beau-
ty, so that I have seen girls of 16
or 17 really of extraordinary charms,
possessing such fine animated coun-
tenances and rosy cheeks as Venus
herself need not be ashamed to own,
display on opening their lips a row
of teeth so black and hideous as to

make me almost shudder. The cus-
tom of thus blacking their teeth,
some travellers have represented as
universal; this is not the case, the
most that can be said of it is, that
it is not very uncommon.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.
KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Poulson,

An atrocious case of kidnapp-
ing was tried last week in the Quar-
ter Sessions for the county of Phi-
ladelphia. As I was not in court
during the trial, I can give no ac-
count of it. But the sentence of
the court which was delivered by
Judge Rush, I have been informed
contains the principal outlines of
the evidence laid before the jury
that convicted the prisoner. A copy
of this sentence I have procured
from the Judge, and now enclose it,
with a request that you will give it
a place in your paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

William Young—You have been
convicted, by a jury of the coun-
try, of seducing and conveying from
the township of Mayamensing into
the State of Delaware, three per-
sons of colour, viz. John Wood,
John Darden, and Benjamin Bennet,
with the intent to sell and dispose
of them. The crime is more re-
markable, as you also are a man of
colour. These persons, it should
seem, had told some one of their
acquaintance, you had employed
them to cut wood in the state of
Delaware, and that they were to be
well paid for their labour. It is now
12 months since they went with you
in a shallop to the state of Delaware,
for the purpose just mentioned. You
came back in the same shallop in
three days, bringing with you eight
or nine cords of wood. But to this
day, Bennet, Darden, and Wood,
have never been heard of. Upon
your return to the city without
them, your appearance in the world
was soon changed. You were bet-
ter clad, and had the command of
more money than when you con-
veyed these unfortunate men to
the state of Delaware. Bennet, it
seems, had lived in the same house
with you; and to a friend of his
who suspecting that every thing was
not quite right, enquired what had
become of him, you replied he was
confined in the work house; & that
you had seen the constable take
him to gaol. This was false. You
asserted, that Wood and Darden
had left the shallop they went down
in, and were coming up in another.
You declared, in the presence of
the Alderman who committed you,
that you were the only person of
colour in the shallop, when she went
down the river. This also was
false. A man in another shallop
that laid along side of you for sev-
eral hours, swore he saw you, two
coloured men, and a black man, on
board with you. Where are these
men, I ask? It must be in your power
if they have not been improv-
ely disposed of, to give some account
of them. You are bound so say
where you left them—in what place;
and to mention the names of the
persons they were engaged to work
for. They went with you, under
your protection, and in your em-
ploy. In the short space of three
days, you returned to the city with
several cords of wood, but without
them, and fraught with lies and in-
consistent tales with respect to
their fate. It is indeed too proba-
ble you do not yourself know at this
time, where they are, or what has
become of them.—Considering all
circumstances, it is to be feared,
some inhuman monster in the state
of Delaware stood ready to receive
the victims, and has hurried them,
ere now, to the banks of the Mis-
sissippi, to the utmost verge of
Georgia, or even to some Island in
the W. Indies, where they may be
at this moment suffering under the
daily lash of a merciless task-mas-
ter.

Your crime, Young, is very great.

On pretence of cutting wood, and a
promise of liberal wages, you perfid-
iously decoyed these men into an
adjacent state; and have, in all proba-
bility, consigned them to slavery
and wretchedness the remainder of
their lives. In many cases the law
of retaliation is founded in strict
justice, and the most consummate
wisdom, and on the present occa-
sion, there would be a striking dis-
play of both, if the court had pow-
er to make you experience a state
of servitude for life, equally galling
and severe with that you have bro't
upon your fellow creatures.

For the sake of money, you have
riveted the chains of a most cruel
bondage upon them, & robbed them
of every happiness this side the

grave. For my part, I verily be-
lieve the sin of man-stealing is the
greatest that can be committed;
that any punishment that can be
inflicted, short of hanging, would
be the just retribution of a deed
such complicated wickedness.

your case, the law of Pennsylvania
has provided a punishment, alto-
gether inadequate to the offence.

While it punishes a man who steal
a horse, with hard labour for sev-
eral years, it imposes for stealing a
man a fine of one hundred pounds, or
hard labour not exceeding one year.

Whatever may be the inequality of
these laws, which have been the
incidentally mentioned, I now pre-
ced to pass the sentence which the
law has prescribed for your offence.

The prisoner was then sentenced
to pay a fine of one hundred pounds,
and to hard labour for one year, for
sedging and carrying away each
person, making in all three hundred
pounds, and three years at hard
labour.

THE
MORNING CHRONICLE
A NEW DAILY PAPER.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY
OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that
the subscriber leaves to solicit the at-
tention of the Public to a New Daily Paper,
which he proposes with all possible expedi-
tude to establish in Baltimore, to be denomi-
nated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character
of a publication, he scruples any conceal-
ment—it will be decidedly of the Federal
cast. That federalism, which was known and
practised in the day of Washington—that
federalism, for which Hamilton wrote, fought,
and for which Montgomery fell—that fed-
eralism, which, with a large and compre-
hensive view, embraces all characters, so as
they augment the prosperity and the gra-
dear of their country, and which turns
eye of the most transpersonal disdain on
the little, despicable, mean personal bicker-
ing for office—that federalism, which will
raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the char-
acter of our dear and beloved country, and
opposition to that detestable, muhomedan
federalism, who only aim to raise in to
grandize private families—that federalism
that exults in the spectacle of our country
spangled banner glittering over every
our commerce bounded by no other res-
trictions than those of the ocean—that fed-
eralism, that cherishes the honest husband-
man in his plough, the mechanic at his
anvil, the sailor on his ship, the farmer
in his field, and the laborer in his workshop,
turn an apostate now, to lend himself to
a security of individual ambition
to mistake his own welfare for the welfare
of his country. There are the federal
principles of the Editor, and such as he
will be governed by until the hour of his de-
parture. He seeks not individual patronage,
he looks for support on his countrymen's
large—if he fails in this appeal to their
confidence, he is content to remain un-
employed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN,
Late Editor of the Federal Republic
and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

The Morning Chronicle will be
published daily, at eight dollars per annum. For
the patronage already offered, and for
distant prospects held out, it is expected
the publication will be commenced the
first of October next. Although the Editor
tends it shall be a newspaper, it is not
with nor his interest to disregard the
large and mercantile departments; in fact
he will be assisted by persons well ac-
quainted with the management of a commercial
paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning
Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient num-
ber of subscribers are obtained, a paper for
the Country, to be published twice a week,
at four dollars per annum, which will con-
tain all the news matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward
the paper to subscribers at a distance with-
out delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No.
50 North Frederick street, will be attended
to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Tho-
mas Benson, administrator of Basil
Smith, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, it is ordered that he
give the notice required by law for
creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased, & that the same be
published once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks in the Maryland
Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gassaway, Reg. Wills,
A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
county, hath obtained from the orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Mar-
yland, letters of administration of the
personal estate of Basil Smith, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to pre-
sent the same, with the vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, at or before the
first day of December next; they may
otherwise by law be excluded from any
benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 23d day of September,
1818.

Thomas Benson, adminr.

October 9.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

For S.

Departed this life on Thursday the 15th instant, at Pleasant Plains, his late residence, on the north side of Severn, Mr. FREDERICK GRAMMEN, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. G. was long a respectable and useful citizen of this place.

THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

[This System has been established in the United States of America longer than in any other country. The following Document throws more light on the result, than any other publication which we have seen. We have subjoined an account extracted from Papers laid before Parliament, of the expenses of the General Penitentiary established at Milbank, near London, by which it appears, that each person confined there, costs the community nearly forty pounds sterling per annum, in addition to the amount of his earnings, and without counting the capital employed in buildings and repairs. If it were true, as asserted in the American report, that the Penitentiary System has a tendency to increase the number of offenders, it would, in a pecuniary point of view, become an intolerable burden to the nation, reducing the honest and industrious to poverty, exposing them also to become offenders, and thereby increasing in a rapid proportion the mischiefs of the system.]

We have heard that this System has some advocates in this country. We should be glad to see them answer, satisfactorily, the American Report and subjoined Statement.]

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Dec. 1817.

The Committee appointed at the close of the last session—"To enquire if it be expedient to alter the Penal Code of this State; and if expedient, what alterations were required, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they were prevented, by circumstances, from assembling during the recess of the legislature, and have therefore not given to the subject that protracted consideration which its importance would seem to require. The result, however, of such inquiries as the committee have been able to make since the commencement of the present session, they now beg leave to submit; leaving it to the legislature to determine whether further information be necessary to an ultimate decision.

An alteration of the Penal Code of the State appears, from reiterated executive recommendations, to have been much desired, and long expected;—as yet, legislative caution has not yielded to executive importunity. This caution, it is believed, has been the effect, not of any supposed perfection in our criminal law, but of doubts as to the policy of adopting the particular alterations recommended. That some alterations were required, has never been denied; that some alterations are now necessary, the returns of convictions prove. Many offences are frequently committed which our penal code was intended to suppress, and which, it is believed, can be suppressed, or very much lessened.

For these evils, two remedies have been suggested. The adoption of the penitentiary system, or only so to alter our present laws, as to increase or diminish the quantum of punishment now apportioned.

Each of these remedies has its advocates, both in the opinion of your committee are entitled to consideration. The penitentiary system will be first examined.

Before, however, we proceed to this examination, a few observations will be suggested, intended to establish certain propositions, which without pretending to axiomatic truth, are supposed sufficiently correct to induce general acquiescence.

Although the novel situation in which the people of the U. States have been placed, has rendered the lessons of experience of less universal importance here than elsewhere, it is nevertheless believed that experience here, as elsewhere, will ever prove the best source of wisdom, and surest foundation of policy. This truth, though seldom denied, is not unfrequently forgotten, or totally disregarded.

It may not be unimportant on this occasion, to recall to mind a memo-

table instance of the fallacy of human wisdom. When speculating upon laws and government, recorded in the early annals of our own country, Mr. Locke, the profoundest philosopher of his age, furnished a form of government and system of laws for South Carolina. Mr. Locke's government and laws are known to have failed in every respect. The only laws which have been able to stand the test of ages have grown out of the progressive exigencies of man. They are the lessons of experience, not the suggestions of speculation. The laws of Solon & Lycurgus have passed away. The common and civil laws have lasted for ages, and will probably continue of force for ages to come.

That the only proper object of punishment is the prevention of crime, is a proposition, though not universally admitted, essentially correct in the estimation of your committee.

Vindictive justice is disclaimed.—The law, which punishes, cannot feel; the law therefore cannot be vindictive.—If the most enormous crime could not be repeated by the offender or another, that crime the law ought not to punish.

Retributive justice is regarded as fanciful, not practical: society cannot be compensated for a crime: felony cannot be worked out;—and if felony could be worked out, it must always cost more labour, or what is equivalent to labour, to secure the labour of a criminal, than his labour can be worth.

Any other proportion between punishment and crime, than that which effects the suppression of the crime, is regarded as visionary.

Could the smallest offence be suppressed by the greatest punishment, it ought to be attached. If the greatest crimes could be prevented by the smallest punishment they ought to be apportioned; would the same penalty prevent every crime, there should be but one penalty.

To proportion the punishments with any degree of precision to the crime, would appear to involve the following difficulties:

In the first place, the sensibility of the criminal ought to be ascertained; for the same punishment would affect very differently persons of different degrees of sensibility; to one, that punishment might be torture, which to another would be little more than unpleasant.

2dly. The effect of each crime on society ought to be ascertained; and thus, it is apprehended, can only be approached in a very remote degree. To kill A, who is a virtuous, intelligent, and active member of society, is much more injurious than to kill B, who is a worthless vagrant; on the life of the first the happiness of society materially depends—the death of the last may be so far beneficial, as to dismember society of a drone. No law giver, however, has ever ventured to discriminate between these cases. Extremely dangerous would it be to discriminate, and yet without such discrimination, what pretension can there be to proportion?

3dly. Difficult as it is to ascertain with any precision the sensibility of the criminal and the effect of the crime, more difficult must it be to penetrate the motives of the criminal. Man is seldom influenced by a simple motive, and yet when so influenced it is difficult of detection. The more complex his motives, the more difficult is the task of fixing his criminality, and yet if proportion between punishment and crime mean any thing more than the quantum of punishment necessary to the suppression of the crime, it would seem to refer to the sensibility of the criminal, the effect of the crime, and the motives with which it was perpetrated.—But if the exact proportion could be ascertained, it is difficult to perceive the benefit that would result. We admire proportion in architecture; the mind is gratified when all the parts of a building appear calculated to effect the purpose for which they were intended. That a criminal, however, has been punished exactly in proportion to his sensibility, the effect of his crime and the motives with which he perpetrated the crime, would afford no pleasure, it is apprehended, unconnected with the hope that the crime would not be repeated. On the other hand, it would appear fastidious in its extreme, to object to a punishment which suppresses the crime, only because it was not in exact proportion to the sensibility of the criminal, the effect of the offence, and the motives with which it had been perpetrated.

With these observations, your committee will proceed to the consideration of the penitentiary system.

The reluctance with which this subject has always been considered by the legislature when pressed upon their attention by executive recommendations was the effect it is believed (as before stated) of great doubts as to the practical effects of a theory, which though brilliant had not been fully tried, and upon which the growing experience of other states, would in no protracted length of time, shed a light which would dissipate all doubts, and procure a decision in every respect satisfactory. It is to the experience of those states where the penitentiary system has been longest tried, that your committee now proposes to look for that light which shall confirm or dissipate those doubts which have hitherto existed on this subject.

In Pennsylvania, where the first American Penitentiary House was erected, it appears from a recent publication entitled, "A Statistical View of the Operations of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania." That its operations had been extremely beneficial for the first two years after its establishment; that of two hundred persons who had been pardoned, only four had returned. At that period it appears further, that the number of convicts was so small in proportion to the building, that the apartments in the prison and the prison yard afforded convenient and ample room for the separation of the convicts.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, in a recent presentment say, "that while they notice with pleasure, the high degree of order and cleanliness, they are compelled by a sense of duty to present as an evil of considerable magnitude, the present very crowded state of the penitentiary; the number of prisoners of all classes, continues to increase, so that from 20 to 40 are lodged in rooms of 18 feet square; so many are thus crowded together, that the institution already begins to assume the character of an European prison and a seminary for every vice, in which the unfortunate being who commits a first offence and knows none of the arts of methodized villainy, can scarcely avoid the contamination which leads to extreme depravity."

It appears further, from the same publication, that of 451 convicts now in the penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 161 have been confined there before.

The commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the New York prison in their report observe, "it has for some time past, not only failed of effecting the object chiefly in view, but has subjected the treasury to a series of disbursements, too oppressive to be continued if they can in any way be prevented." The cause of this failure is said to be the crowding together of the prisoners, and a relaxation of discipline. It appears further, that a very large proportion of those who have been committed for the last five or six years had been confined there before.

The commissioners appointed to examine the state prison of Massachusetts, in their report complain "that the prison is so crowded as to defeat the object for which the institution was erected." They state further, "that the only advantages which the commonwealth appears to derive from the establishment, are—

1st. The protection afforded the community against the criminals during their confinement.

2dly. The value of the earnings of the convicts, which may be supposed to be so much gain, since the greater part of this class of men when at large, were at the expense of the community without labour. But there appears," says these commissioners, "great reason to suppose that the advantage first mentioned is more than counterbalanced by the greater hardihood and more settled corruption which a promiscuous association among the convicts must produce, particularly the young."

It is thought unnecessary to make further quotations from these publications, as they are in the possession of the legislature, and can be procured by all.

The most attentive examination of these documents, on the part of the committee, has been followed by a thorough conviction that the penitentiary system, as far as it has been yet tried, has failed. It is not however to be concealed, that some hope yet exists, that solitary confinement

may be so apportioned, as to restore to the system the confidence which it once possessed, but of which, for some time past it has been deprived.

Should it succeed it will be gratifying to humanity to see its benefits extended to every portion of the habitable world; and it is not doubted that in such an event, the legislature of this state will avail itself of the earliest opportunity of adopting the system; but until it has been well tried and has fully answered, your committee cannot but believe, it would be unwise in the legislature to attempt it. The experiments already commenced are so numerous, and will probably be conducted with so much ability, as will leave no doubt as to the results that may be afforded. It may indeed, be necessary to a full and fair experiment of the system, that some states should not adopt it; for to ascertain its value, it may be necessary to contrast it with other systems, and this cannot be done with advantage if all the states were to adopt it.

It may not be unimportant, even on the present occasion, to contrast the operations and effects of the penitentiary system, with the operations and effects of the system of criminal law now of force in this state. To effect this object, returns of the convictions which have taken place since 1799, have been procured from most of the clerks of the district courts. It is to be lamented that all the clerks have not complied with the requisitions made upon them in August last. A sufficient number however have been procured, it is believed, to answer the purpose intended. The comparison will be confined to the last 17 years, as prior to 1800, the county court system was of force, under which, justice was not only imperfectly administered, but the records of which were so badly kept as to furnish at this period no data from which the number of convictions can be ascertained.

The penitentiary system of Pennsylvania has been selected for comparison, as it is supposed to be the oldest and best managed in the United States; and with the operations and effects of which we are best acquainted.

It will appear on a reference to the statistical view of the operations of the penal code of that state, that the convictions from 1800 to 1809, inclusive, for penitentiary offences, were 1045, giving an average for each year of more than 104.

The population of that state in 1800 (as appears by the census taken) was 602,445. In 1810, the population had increased to 810,091, which affords an annual increase of about 20,754, and an average population of 628,299. For the ten years prior to 1810. For this period therefore convictions were to population as 104 are to 632,299, or as 1 to 3993.

From 1810 to 1815 inclusive, the convictions were 890, giving an average of more than 148 for each year.

The population probably increased in each year from 1810 to 1815 in greater numbers than from 1800 to 1810, but as the exact increase cannot be ascertained, it will be computed at the same, the difference cannot be very great. This would make the average population from 1810 to 1815, about 850,845.

For this period therefore, convictions were to population as 148 to 830,845, or as 1 to 5613.

It would appear from this statement, that crimes had not only increased numerically, but in a greater ratio than population.

It will appear further, on reference being had to the statistical view, that the number of untried prisoners, returned on the calendars at the different sessions of the county of Philadelphia, was

For the year 1813 . . .	516
1814 . . .	538
1815 . . .	829
1816 . . .	1058

Had these prisoners been tried as usual, the number of convicts would have been greater for these years, which would consequently have increased the average number of convictions from 1810 to 1816, and thereby increase the ratio of crimes for the last period selected for comparison.—Why a greater number of prisoners were left untried for these years than usual, is not explained. It is difficult not to attribute it to the system.

It is stated in the publication above alluded to, that the number of convicts from 1779 to 1786, both inclusive, were greater than from 1786 to 1793; and that the penitentiary system was not commenced before

1786. This statement is made to show that convictions diminished under the penitentiary system. This effect, however, may have been produced by other adequate causes which existed at the time. From 1779 to 1784, the United States were engaged in a bloody civil war, the most prolific parent of crimes, and although we were enjoying many of the blessings of peace from 1786, yet it cannot be supposed that during this period society did not continue to feel many of the evils which the licentious habits of a civil war are calculated to engender. To compare these two periods then in aid the penitentiary system with all the advantages of peace, order and good government, and to close the former penal code of Pennsylvania with all the crimes of a civil war.—Our object, however, is not to compare the penitentiary system of Pennsylvania with the former penal code of that state, but to compare it with the penal code of this state.

By the returns of convictions from 1800 to 1810 both inclusive, it appears there were in this state 14 convictions for penitentiary offences, which gives an average of 1 per year.

From 1800 to 1815, the convictions were 62, which gives an average 12 per year.

The population of this state in the year 1800 was 199,440; in 1810 the population had increased to 217,750, which affords a small annual increase.

From this statement it appears that convictions have not only increased in a ratio with the population, but have numerically diminished.

As we are unacquainted with every circumstance peculiar to this state, which were calculated to lessen crimes, or with any circumstances peculiar to Pennsylvania, which were calculated to increase them, we are induced to conclude that the penal code of this state, imperfect as it is, has been productive of more benefit than that of Pennsylvania.

Your committee are therefore induced to recommend, that the penitentiary system be not adopted, and that the penal code of this state be amended, as the bill herewith reported provides for.

DANIEL F. HUGER

Chairman of Committee on Penal Code.

From the National Advocate.

COM. PERRY & CAPT. HEATH
Statement of the proceedings following out of the altercation between Commodore Perry and Captain Heath.

Commodore Perry, in consequence of having received a communication from Captain Heath in Rhode Island, in which the civil authorities of that state prevented him from acting, induced to go on to Washington the 10th of October for the purpose of giving to Captain Heath the satisfaction which he had demanded. The absence of his previously engaged friend, commodore Decatur, whom he had passed on the road, rendered it necessary that he should resort to the intervention of another friend for a time, that the intent of his visit might be communicated to Captain Heath. This was accordingly done, and the following preliminary arrangements were agreed upon between major Hamilton, the part of commodore Perry, and lieutenant Desha, on the part of Captain Heath:

1st. It is understood that Commodore Perry is to proceed to Philadelphia or its vicinity, by the route of Baltimore, where he is to remain until the arrival of Capt. Heath's friend.

2d. That Capt. Heath is to proceed by the way of Frederick to York to Philadelphia, and to remain in the suburbs until the arrangements are made for a meeting between himself and Com. Perry, his name not to be on the stage.

3d. Lieut. Desha and Major Hamilton are to meet at Kensington Wednesday after the arrival of the Newcastle boat.

4th. That the meeting between Com. Perry and Capt. Heath is to take place on Saturday morning as soon after as practicable.

Washington City, Oct. 12, 1817.

Endorsed on this preliminary arrangement was the following note:—Capt. Perry desires it to be expressly understood, that in accordance to Capt. Heath the personal satisfaction he has demanded, has been influenced entirely by a sense of what he considers due to him as an atonement to the rules of the service, and not by considerations of the claims of Capt. Heath may have for such a demand, which he totally

nt is made to
y system. This
have been pro
adequate cause
time. From
United States
bloody civil war
re enjoying ma
of peace from 8
be supposed that
society did not
any of the evil
habits of a civil
to engender. T
periods then i
ary system with
of peace, order
ent, and to clo
ode of Pennsylv
crimes of a civil
however, is not
entary system of
the former peni
but to compare
e of this state.
f convictions from
inclusive, it ap
in this state 14
penitentiary offe
an average of 1
1815, the convic
which gives an av
of this state in
199 440; in 1810
d increased to 21
ds a small annu
tement it appear
have not only ne
tio with the pop
numerically dim
acquainted with ev
es peculiar to th
calculated to les
any circumstances
Pennsylvania, wh
to increase the
to conclude that
his state, imper
productive of me
of Pennsylvania
ee are therefore
end, that the pe
not adopted, a
code of this state
bill herewith
tot.
JEL F. HUGER
Committee on Pe

as such claims have been for
ited by the measures of a public
character which capt. Heath has
adopted towards him. If, therefore,
the civil authority should produce
the impossibility of a meeting at the
time and place designated, which he
will take every precaution to prevent,
he will consider himself absolved
from any responsibility to captain
Heath touching their present cause of difference.
(Signed) J. HAMILTON, Jun.
(for Captain Perry.)

APPROVED,
(Signed) R. M. DESHA.
In consequence of the foregoing
the parties assembled at Philadel
phia, and major Hamilton there
transferred the above memorandum
to commodore Decatur, introducing
to him, at the same time, lieutenant
Desha as the friend of captain Heath,
when the following arrangements
were made by them:

Philadelphia, 14th Oct. 1818.
Memorandum of the preliminary ar
rangements between commodore
Decatur, on the part of captain
Perry, and lieutenant Desha, on the
part of captain Heath.

1st. That it is understood that
captain Perry and his friend are to
proceed to New-York, or its vicinity,
where he is to remain until the
arrival of captain Heath, or until
the period which is named in this
paper for their meeting.

2d. That captain Heath, with his
friend are to follow and remain at
some convenient point on the Jersey
shore, near the city of New-York,
and to give information after their
arrival to captain Perry's friend
where such arrangements will be
made as may be deemed necessary.

3. The parties to be on the point
specified, and the notification re
quired by the 2d article, given prior
to the approaching Monday, the 19th.

The parties accordingly met on
Monday, the 19th inst. at 12 o'clock,
on the Jersey shore of the Hudson,
where capt. Perry received the fire
of captain Heath without returning
it, when commodore Decatur im
mediately stepped forward and de
clared, that commodore Perry had
come to the ground with a determi
nation not to return the fire of cap
tain Heath, in proof of which he
read a letter from commodore Perry
to him, which he had written, (and
which is herewith subjoined) sol
iciting him to become his friend;

and, therefore, he presumed the
party aggrieved was satisfied. Cap
tain Heath having expressed his ac
quiescence in this opinion, and that
the injury he had received from
captain Perry was atoned for, the
parties returned to the city.

We do hereby certify that the
foregoing is a correct statement.
(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.
R. M. DESHA.

Letter from commodore Perry,
referred to in the foregoing, to com
modore Decatur.
Washington, January 18, 1818.
My Dear Commodore—

You are already acquainted with
the unfortunate affair which has ta
ken place between capt. Heath and
myself. Although I consider, from
the course he has thought proper to
pursue, that I am absolved from all
accountability to him, yet, as I did,
in a moment of irritation, produced
by strong provocation, raise my
hand against a person honoured with
a commission, I have determined,
upon mature reflection, to give him
a meeting, should he call on me; de
claring, at the same time, that I
cannot consent to return his fire, as
entirely as an atonement for the vi
olated rules of the service. I request,
therefore, my dear sir, that you will
act as my friend on this occasion.

Very truly, your friend,
O. H. PERRY.
Com. Stephen Decatur.

Thus has terminated this unplea
sant difference; and, as it has crea
ted considerable sensation through
out the union, the publication of the
foregoing documents are deemed ne
cessary.

Presentment of the Grand Jury re
specting Lotteries.
Several contradictory represen
tations having been made respect
ing the substance of the present
ment made by the grand jury at the
late sitting of the sessions, we a
vail ourselves of the following sum
mary of its contents, taken from the
Daily Advertiser; which we give
without a word of comment.

N. Y. E. Post.
From the New-York Daily Adver
tiser.

LOTTERIES.
When the grand jury were about
closing their business, they drew up

and presented to the court, the re
sult of their enquiries regarding the
general practices pursued at the
drawing of lotteries, and particu
larly that above mentioned. Allusions
having been made in different modes,
and by different persons, in the
newspapers to the contents of this
paper, and very many enquiries
been made concerning it, we have
thought it proper to publish the
substance of the most material
statements contained in it. This
we do for the sole purpose of pre
venting mistakes regarding it, and
without the slightest intention of
forestalling or biasing public opin
ion in any respect.

After a suitable introduction, the
grand jury say—That they have re
ceived no evidence that any fraudu
lent conduct could be justly im
puted to the managers, or clerks, of
any of the lotteries denominated
Medical Science Lotteries; but it
appeared that persons, whom they
could not regard as authorised by
law, have prepared the numbers,
blanks and prizes, for the wheels, &
acted as substitutes for the manag
ers in drawing the lotteries—that
tickets appear to have been drawn
in an irregular or careless manner,
chiefly in drawing more than one
number at one time, and delivering
them to a manager or substitute
previously to a call of either of
them; that this has also happened
at the wheel containing blanks, and
prizes—that tickets belonging to the
wheel have frequently been found
on the floor of the room where the
lotteries were drawn, and in a for
mer class of this lottery, as many
as ten numbers were found in a
crack of the floor, on the last day
of drawing—that it appears to have
been the practice in all these lot
teries, to count before the last day's
drawing, the number of blanks and
prizes remaining in the wheels, and
to supply the deficiency that might
be discovered—that it appeared
that the managers had neglected
their duty in not collecting proofs
for the prosecution of insurers on
tickets contrary to law.

They then proceeded to remark
on the evil effects of the practice of
insurance; expressing the opinion,
that to its extensive operation may
be ascribed a large portion of the
pauperism of the city; declaring
their fears, that the existing laws
are insufficient to prevent its being
carried on; and conclude by res
pectfully recommending the subject
to legislative consideration.

FOREIGN.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Jane, Captain Bancroft,
arrived at Philadelphia, in 38
days from Liverpool, bringing Lon
don dates to the 5th, and Liverpool
to the 8th of September inclusive.

The Queen of England had ex
perienced a return of her disease
in its most distressing form—and
at the latest date was rapidly sink
ing. It was not expected that she
could survive many days.

Lord Castlereagh and his lady
and suite, took their departure on
the 2d of September, for Brussels,
on their way to Aix-la-Chapelle.—
Among his Lordship's suite are the
Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Con
yngham, and Lord Anson.

Sir James Lucas Yeo, who com
manded the British forces on Lake
Ontario during the late war, died
lately on board the Frigate Semira
mis, on her passage from Havana to
England. His disease was an affec
tion of the liver, which he con
tracted on the coast of Africa. His
corpse was landed at Portsmouth
early in September.

It is stated, that the revenue of
England, for the last quarter, ex
ceeded that of the corresponding
quarter of last year, by more than
one and a half million sterling.

The town of Manchester contin
ues in a state of disorder and alarm.

The accounts of the harvest gen
erally in the southern parts of
Wales, speak favourably of the
crops of wheat, both as to quantity
and quality.

The crops of potatoes, especially
in Jersey and Guernsey, it is said,
proved this year unusually abun
dant, and of excellent quality.

It is also said, that in various
parts of England, fruit trees are
more productive than has been
known for several years. An ap
ple tree is particularly noticed in
the neighborhood of Tiverton, which
requires thirty props to support its
loaded branches, and which, it is
calculated, will yield at least five
hogsheads of cider.

J. Sheppard,
Merchant Tailor,
Impressed with a sense of the lib
eral encouragement he has received,
expresses his gratitude to his patrons,
and solicits a continuance of their fa
vour, which no exertion on his part
shall be wanting to requite. He at
the same time informs them, that he
has now, and will constantly keep,
for their accommodation, a handsome
supply of

Made Cloathes,
of every kind and quality, fit for the
various seasons; and that he will re
ceive in a few days an assortment of
first chop

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
which he will make up, or sell in un
made patterns, as may best suit cus
tomers, on terms as convenient to
them as any one of his profession in
this city. His shop is at the lower
end of Corn-Hill and Fleet-streets,
and is in the same building formerly
occupied by Mr. Thomas Brown.

J. SHEPPARD also keeps in an apart
ment under the same roof a supply of
the best

Porter, Ale & Beer.
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818 3w

Jona. Hutton,
Coach & Harness Maker,
Has for Sale, at his old stand in
Corn-Hill-Street,
Two Gigs,
WITH PLATED HARNESS.

They are second-hand gigs, but are now in
complete order, and will be sold on terms
advantageous to purchasers. He returns
his thanks to his customers, and solicits a
continuance of their patronage.
Annapolis, Oct. 29, 1818.

Cheap Goods for Cash.
RICHARD RIDGELY,
Respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just returned
from Philadelphia with a handsome as
sortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,
Which he is determined to sell cheap
for cash as usual.
Oct. 29 6w

Valuable Land for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the State
of Maryland's Court of Chancery, will
be sold to the highest bidder on Thurs
day the 19th day of November next, if
fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the
real estate of which Capt. Vachel Ga
ther late of Anne-Arundel county, de
ceased, died seized, being a tract of
land called

"Gaither's Felicity,"
Containing upwards of six hundred
acres, lying near the Fork bridge, in
Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles
from Annapolis, 25 from Baltimore,
and the same distance from the City of
Washington.—The soil of this land is
well adapted to the growth of clover,
small grain and tobacco, and is sus
ceptible of improvement by the appli
cation of plaster; a good portion of the
Farm is well timbered, and a sufficient
quantity of it, at a very trifling ex
pense, may be converted into prime
meadow land.—On the premises are a
dwelling house and out houses, a store
house and a saw mill, besides a good
mill seat and an excellent stand for a
Black Smith's shop or a store.—There
are also on it a variety of good fruit
trees.

It is thought that the land may be
advantageously divided and it will pro
bably be sold in two or more parcels,
as may be considered most desirable
on the day of sale.—Persons disposed
to purchase are invited to visit and
view its soil, improvements and advan
tages. Mr. Benjamin Gaither the sherrif
elect, resides on the land and will
show it to any one who may apply to
him.

The terms of sale are, that the pur
chaser or purchasers shall give bond
with approved security for the payment
of the purchase money with interest,
within twelve months from the day of
sale, and on the ratification of the sale
or sales by the Chancellor, and on pay
ment of the purchase money as afore
said, the subscriber as Trustee is au
thorised to convey the land.
GEORGE MACKUBIN.
Oct. 29. 3w

WANTED,
An apprentice to the hair dressing
business, a boy from 15 to 16 years of
age—from the country would be pre
ferred.
MOSES MACCUBBIN.
I should like to purchase a negro
boy, a slave for life, from 14 to 15 years
of age, for my own use.
Baltimore Oct. 29. 1 M. M. 7w.

THE VISITORS
Of Saint John's College are desir
ous of obtaining a Professor of Lan
guages for that Seminary. The present
salary is \$800 per annum, to which
an addition will be made as soon as the
number of pupils shall be sufficient to
justify the increase. Comfortable ap
artments are also provided in the Col
lege building for the residence of the
Professor, and his family. Applicants
for this situation are requested to ad
dress their letters to Samuel Ridout,
Annapolis, Maryland.
October 29, 1818.

The Editors of the National Intelli
gencer, the United States Gazette, the
New-York Evening Post, & Baltimore
American, are requested to publish the
above advertisement twice a week for
the space of four successive weeks, and
forward their accounts to this office
for collection.

Prince-George's County Court.
In Chancery,
September Term, 1818.

Ordered, That the sale made and
reported by James Robinson Trustee,
for the sale of the real estate of Wil
liam Ford, be ratified and confirmed,
unless cause be shown to the contrary
before the first Monday in December
next, provided a copy of this order be
inserted once in each of three succe
ssive weeks in the Maryland Gazette,
before the said first Monday in De
cember next. The report states the
amount of sales to be \$2306 25.

Test ED HARWOOD,
Oct. 29. 6w Reg. Car. Can.

NOTICE.
All persons who are indebted to the
estate of Frederick Grammer, late of
Anne Arundel county, deceased, are
hereby requested to come forward and
discharge their debts, and those who
have claims against said estate, will
please to exhibit the same, legally au
thenticated, for payment.

John Andrew Grammer,
Henry F. Mayer,
Horatio Ridout. } Ex'rs.
October 29, 1818. 6w

By His Excellency, Charles Ridgely,
of Hampton, Esquire, Governor of
the State of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly of
Maryland did, by an act passed at No
vember session, eighteen hundred and
five, entitled, "An act to reduce into
one, the several acts of Assembly re
specting Elections, and to regulate said
Elections," direct that the Governor &
Council, after having received the re
turns of elections of members to re
present this State in the Congress of
the United States, should enumerate &
ascertain the number of votes given for
each and every person voted for as a
member to Congress aforesaid respec
tively, and shall thereupon declare by
Proclamation, signed by the Governor,
the name of the person or persons duly
elected in each respective district. We
in pursuance of the directions of the
said act do, by this our proclamation
declare, that by the returns made to
us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq.
was elected for the first district, Joseph
Kent, Esq. was elected for the second
district, Henry R. Wafield, Esq. was
elected for the third district; Samuel
Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the 4th
district; Samuel Smith and Peter Lit
tle, Esq's, were elected for the 5th dis
trict; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was e
lected for the 6th district, Thomas
Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the 7th
district; and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was
elected for the 8th district. Given in
Council, at the City of Annapolis, un
der the great seal of the State of Ma
ryland, this twentieth day of October,
in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hamp.
By His Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the foregoing procla
mation be published in the Maryland
Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the
Federal Republican, at Baltimore, the
Frederick-Town Herald, the Torch
Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the
Eastern Gazette, twice a week for six
weeks.
Oct. 29. 12w

New Goods.
B. Sheppard,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Respectfully informs his customers &
the public generally, that he still con
tinues in that well known stand for
merly occupied by the late Mr. B. Cur
ran. He informs them that he has sup
plied himself with a new and complete
assortment of fall and winter

GOODS,
consisting of Blue, Black, and Brown
Cloths, Drab ditto, Cassimeres, Cord
s and Velvets; which will be made up
at short notices, or at retail to suit pur
chasers, on terms as accommodating as
any within this city.
Oct. 22. 2. tf.

GRAND LODGE.
Anno Domini, 1818. Libertatis 42.
To the votaries of fashion, bearded and
beardless, young or old, curled and simple,
wiggled or natural, and all else whom these
presents may concern, Greeting.
We, did not think, since the official pro
mulgation of our last officially announced
and regally executed proclamation, to the
rebels of grace, the gloomy tenants of the
gloomy dungeon of the determined uglies,
as well as to our parallel liege subjects and
beloved children of the Hall of Light and
Eden of Fashion, that any further notifica
tion of our return to shaving, cutting, curl
ing, frizzing and powdering, at the sign of
the Long Pole and Golden Eagle, would
have been necessary.

Sed Eheu! Eheu! tempora mutantur,
Monstrum horrendum! Mirabile dictum!
The world is topsy turvy turned, or full as
bad.
The frightful times have made the frightful
uglies mad.

Therefore, know all men, of all states, sexes
and conditions, within the bounds of our do
minions, that we have been thus silent,
respecting the outrageous counter procla
mation of the foes to grace, beauty and ele
gance, issued from the gloomy duncon of
the determined uglies, not from a disposition
to give countenance to a continuance in the
absence of our wanderers from the Hall of
Fashion, opened lately by us, in Market
street, sign—Golden Eagle and Long Pole—
With full purpose of soul and power, to
exterminate for ever the decaying, bad of
the neplus uglies, or frights of Caliban, to
gether with the 7777 swarthy wrinkled old
moths and the 9999 frightful old leather skin
ners, chequer mugged, moptared bacchelo's,
in this said treasonable instrument spoken of,
or to convert them and their prejudiced
and their leaders, from the haunts and practices
of a huge delor, and deformity, in the gloomy
duncon of the determined uglies, to all the
rights and pleasures and privileges of our
order, which with Mars at its head, won
Venus from the very uglies of the ugly gods,
their idol V'lean. Now therefore, it is fur
ther declared, announced and officially
proclaimed, on this 22d day of October, Anno
Domini 1818, Libertatis 42, that we, WIL
LIAM CATON, Grand Master of the mys
terious, profound, chemic, chivalric, mathe
matic, multiplying and subtracting art,
of frizzing, cutting, powdering, curling,
straightening, and thumping descriptions of
hair, beards, whiskers, &c. &c. of all qual
ities, ages, sexes or denominations, from
coal black to carrot red.—Do herein and
hereby and herewith, (all excuses set apart)
command you and each of you, at our huge
subjects and beloved children, jointly and
severally, to be and appear on the grand as
sault of our city, one hour before the hour
of the governor's quelling as such before
the legislature of the state, being, first re
gistered on the lists of fashion, sign—Golden
Eagle and Long Pole, and to appear, chem
ically, physically, and mathematically
shaved, curled, powdered, frizzed, and
powdered by us, in persons proper, Grand
Master of all the terrors, barbers, fruicars
and shavers in the known world.

This, done by us, WILLIAM CATON, in
gratification of the requests of 1,234,567 of
the felices of the world on 1,234,567, Baux,
acknowledged by us. Beles to be to all in
vents and purposes, all that bears & shall be
Charged for love and printed for war.

Signed by us, this 22d day of October,
bearing beside our royal signature, our seals
of state and the official marks of us,
P. Q. WILLIAM CATON, (Seal.)

We have on hand by the latest arrivals
from the four quarters of the world, all the
various salves, washes, oils, essences, and
perfumeries, now in use among the fashio
nables of the east and fashionable connis
sieurs of the north, west and south.

We've essences from A to Z,
We've oils too for wigs or hair,
And salves to turn all pale lips red
We've charms to suborn winter's hair,
We've magic soap to wash brown hair,
We've bergamot as pure as dew,
And L'Eau Cologne, if it won't do,
To clear and purify the skin,
And make it thick or make it thin.

We've Milk of Roses, strange to tell,
And hair-combs made of tortoise shell,
We've oil of musk and oil of cloves,
And swansdown softer than the doves.

We've Nid Columbe, of France, in
deed,
Made from the Queen of Bourbon's head,
By which her Royalty has said,
The fashion in the England led
We've Russia's and Italy's dress
Sent cross the sea to us, express,
By favour from the late Empress.

We've painted dolls just come of fault
To suit the Belle or suit the Beau
We've charcoal powder, Vase well weight,
To cleanse the teeth and keep them white,
We've breast-pans, wrought of sealing
wax,
And brads and kill beaux, made of flax,
We've all night bonas bed so natural
That frightful old men could not tell
When with malicious look should try
To find its artifice.

If CATON's curls grow on the head,
Or were by us, Grand Master made
We've snappers and crackers among other
toys,
To tie the misses and please the young
boys,
We've flacking in phials, like physic tis
trix,
But then our physic is made for the shoe,
We've Carriers of beaux and breakers of
heads,
Besides we've a MONKEY of wonderful
parts
To see which, or buy which, in part or in
whole,
You will please to step in at the EAGLE &
POLE,
Where we, shall be ready to fly at your
call,
And dress you for church or prepare you for
ball.

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

POET'S CORNER.

From an English paper.

TRAFALGAR.

By the late Lieut. Odoherty.

Have you sailed on the breast of the deep
When the winds had all silenced their breath,
And the waters were hushed in as holy a sleep
And as calm as the slumber of death,
When the yellow moon beaming on high,
Shone tranquilly bright on the wave,
And career'd thro' the vast and impalpable sky,
Till she found in the ocean a grave,
And dying away by degrees on the sight,
The waves were clad in the mantle of night?

'Twould impart a delight to thy soul,
As I felt it imparted to mine,
And the draught of affliction that blackened my brow
Grew bright as the silvery brine,
I carelessly lay on the deck,
And listened in silence to catch
The wonderful stories of battle or wreck
That were told by the men of the watch

Sad stories of demons most deadly told
And of mermaids that rose from the depth of the sea.
Strange visions my fancy had filled;
I was wet with the dew of the night,
And I thought that the moon still continued to gild
The wave with a silvery light,
I sunk by degrees into sleep,
I thought of my friends who were far
When a form seemed to glide o'er the face of the deep

As bright as the evening star,
Ne'er rose there a spirit more lovely and fair,
Yet I trembled to think that a spirit was there.

Emerald green was her hair,
Bathed with gems of the sea,
Her arm, like a meteor, she waved in the air,
And I knew that she beckoned on me
She glanced upon me with her eyes
How ineffably bright was their blaze:
I shrank and trembled with fear and surprise,
Yet still I continued to gaze;
But enchanting sweet was the smile of her lip,
And I followed the vision and sprang from the ship.

'Mid the waves of the ocean I fell,
The dolphins were sporting around,
And many a triton was tuning the shell,
And ecstasies and wild was the sound;
There were thousands of fathoms above,
And thousands of fathoms below;
And we sunk to the caves where the sea lions rove,
And the tapaz and emerald glow,
Where the diamonds and sapphires eternally shed
Their lustre around on the bones of the dead

And we might the lustre be bright,
For they shone on the limbs of the brave,
Of those who had fought in the terrible fight,
And were buried at last in the wave.
In grottos of coral they slept,
On white beds of pearl around;
And near them forever the water snake crept,
And the sea lion guarded the ground,
While the dirge of the heroes by spirits was sung,
And solemn and wild were the strains that they sung.

Sweet is the slumber of the mariners' sleep—
Their bones are laid in the caves of the deep,
Far over their heads the tempests sweep,
That ne'er shall wake them more;
They died when raved the bloody fight,
And loud was the cannon's roar;
Their death was dark, their glory bright,
And they sunk to rise no more.

But the loud wind past
When they breathed their last,
And is carried their dying sigh
In a winding sheet,
With a shot at their feet,
In coral caves they lie,
In coral caves they lie.

Or where the siren of the rocks,
Lovely waves her sea-green locks,
Where the deadly breakers foam,
Found they an eternal home!
Horrid and long were the struggles of death,
Black was the night when they yielded their breath
But on the ocean, all buoyant & bloated,
The sport of the waters, their white bodies floated,
For they were borne to coral caves,
Distant far beneath the waves,
And there on beds of pearls they sleep.

And far over their heads the tempests sweep,
That ne'er shall wake them more,
That ne'er shall wake them more.

From the Franklin Gazette.

['A Jewish lady of exquisite beauty, had with her husband been taken captive by the Saracen commander of a fleet cruising on the coast of Palestine. The brutal captain being about to commit violence on her person, she called to her husband, (who was within hearing, but in chains) and asked him in Hebrew, whether they who were drowned in the sea should revive at the resurrection of the dead? He replied in the words of Psalm lxvii. 22 "The Lord saith I will bring again from Babylon, I will bring from the depths of the sea." Upon which she immediately threw herself into the sea, and was drowned.'

Tho' ne'er for thee on Shinah's plain,
Is reared the sculptor'd Urn;
Tho' Judah's harp ne'er swells the strain,
Nor Salem's daughters mourn—
Tho' ne'er shall minstrel strains of woe,
Thy fame and virtues tell;
Tho' ne'er the dirge in numbers slow,
Shall hymn thy parting knell—
Yet softly rests thy weary head,
Where Ocean's flow'rets bloom;
Beneath the deep—thy coral bed—
Is virtue's hallow'd tomb!

And oft when eve's pale star alone,
In sadness dim the wave;
The lonely surge will gently moan—
Its requiem o'er thy grave.
Then rest in peace!—and when no more
The raging billows sleep,
The Lord Jehovah—shall restore—
And bring thee from the deep!

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The following extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, gives a very different account of the advantages attending emigrations to the westward, from any we have before seen, and should not fail to have some effect on the minds of those who are now preparing to relinquish profitable pursuits to seek their fortunes in a country which the representations of speculators have hitherto so highly, but erroneously extolled. The writer removed from Fredericksburg, Virginia, about a year since; the letter is addressed to his friend in that place, and communicated for insertion in this Gazette.

"We arrived in this town after a favourable journey of twenty-nine days. The first disappointment I met with arose from the difficulty of procuring a suitable house, and as I saw no prospect of doing better, I took one by the month—the most disagreeable I ever lived in, and in an indifferent situation for business, and such are the circumstances of the town, with regard to convenient houses in good situations, that no withstanding the numerous changes which have taken place since my arrival, I have never been able to procure a house more to my liking; for that which I occupy I pay \$3 1/3 dollars per month. The rent of stores is generally from two to three times as high as in Fredericksburg, though lower than they were two or three years ago.

A trial of three months served to convince us that the place was not calculated for our permanent residence, my receipts in the store not averaging a third of the amount I had been accustomed to take in Fredericksburg, though my stock was much greater. Family expenses are quite as high, and accommodations much worse.—Though I had found this place far below my expectations, I thought it probable that some other part of the state might suit me, and from what I had heard of Limestone, and the little I had seen of the place in passing through it, I was induced to take a ride thither, at the end of February, to ascertain the circumstances of the place. I was soon satisfied that it was still less agreeable as a family residence than this; and on my return I began seriously to think of returning to Fredericksburg, as we had not from the time we left it, seen a place so likely, from appearance, to suit us. I would have removed this fall, but having a quantity of winter goods on hand, I think it better to tarry till the spring, and to retail what I can of them, rather than to sacrifice them at auction, or to incur the expense of carrying them back. Though we frequently hear the western country extolled by travellers, and by interested persons, I am confident that of the persons who remove hither from the towns towards the Atlantic, more than three-fourths regret their removal. My brother and family, who arrived here last summer from England, all dislike the western country, and regret that they did not remain in Baltimore, where they land-

ed—next spring they will probably remove from this place."

From the Virginia Patriot.

ANTIQUARIAN.

Mr. Editor,

In the Virginia Patriot of the 1st instant, you notice under date of the 7th of July last, a Roman coin found in Tennessee; and hence an erroneous conclusion might be drawn, that the Romans were in this country, and constructed the fortifications throughout its western part: as various in their forms, principles, and calculated effects as might be expected from gradations of civilized and savage science employed on the several defences.

To the best of my recollection, (for my documents are not at this moment accessible,) Ferdinand de Soto extended his expedition into that country in 1543, 4, of which there were two journals kept in his army—one by a private dragoon, & the other of high standing in his suite to military.

The latter, on their return to Spain, was presented to the Duke d'Alva; and I understand, when in Madrid in 1796—7, (thirty years after I had ranged some of those countries) was still in preservation there. Of the map of that expedition I have a copy; but before I obtained that copy, or a knowledge of that map and its relative journals, I had completed a map of my own compiling, on a large scale: one of which I have no reason yet to doubt, which satisfied my scruples, and which I have found corroborated by my personal investigation of our country in part—and by an evident and honourable coincidence in truths, agreeing with the results of my several inquiries.

The Spanish government permitted, as I understood in Madrid, 15 copies only of this important and accurate journal to be printed for its own purpose—and one of these getting into the hands of the British Ministry, was permitted to reach the English language, on similar conditions and views. It was from one of these impressions, in the library of my friend, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, that I made many conclusive comparisons, and derived much information.

Gen. de Soto landed in East Florida, and marched to the present Chickasaw country, then a fortified place, having emigrated from L'Escaha in consequence of cruelties and injustice practised against them by Cortez, after they had helped him by the reduction of Mexico and Montezuma. Notwithstanding the aspect (and I believe the heart) of De Soto, was so far above that of Cortez, that the Chickasaws permitted them to enter their fort, and stable their Cavalry in their empty barracks. In the course of that night, however, or shortly after, the soldiers found a pretext to quarrel with the natives, they fought bravely on both sides, but through this treachery the place was burnt, with the loss of many lives and horses.

De Soto remained in possession, did it in his power to enslave the Indians, and detached farther north, troops to subvert the state. The left of them, no doubt under Indian guides which that great general could not have neglected to secure in his interest, made for the head of the Muscle Shoals, crossed the river, and fortified 10 acres of ground on the north bank of the Tennessee, below the mouth of Chowahala, or Elk River, into which Salale or Squirrel river falls on the east.

The centre line was left as a rear guard, and fortified themselves on the south bank of the Tennessee, below Penshee, and a river, till all was safe.

The right division took the Creek war path, which leads from the Creek country to the place where Nashville now stands—passing the head branches of Ella River, the upper forks of Duck river at the mouth of Rock-house river (where De Soto's advance wintered) dropping their hogs (sequitae signifying a hog) in the fine range of what still retains the appellation of the Sequitae barrens, comprehending the heads of Duck river, Elk river, Crow, and Sequetahae creeks, a district of a hundred miles square, where the Indians have told me, within these fifty years, many of the breed of hogs still existed; and I have seen many killed between there and the Appalachian mountains.

There can certainly be nothing extraordinary, when we advert to the Romans having over-run Spain, or to the intercourse between Rome & the higher Spaniards which still

daily exist, that a Spanish officer, on duty there, through the whole winter of 1544 should drop a Roman coin, in a work where he remained on duty but I am more conclusive. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this relic to have been conveyed thither by De Soto's army.

I have not a doubt that all the other precious relics belonged to his command.

I have many reasons of being tolerably positive, that the Rock-house station on Duck river, was the farthest northern point of expedition.

I am desirous to save my country from hasty conclusions and ignorant decisions.

I know somewhat of Europe, personally much of Spain, but more of America.

When the health and strength of a man advanced in years, and in a sick room, will permit, I shall endeavour to throw new lights on our more northern fortifications.

A Soldier of 1775—yes, 1764.

From an Onondaga paper.

THE GRAND CANAL.

The Canal commenced by the State of New-York, is to extend from Lake Erie to the tide waters of the Hudson. The distance in a direct line exceeds 300 miles; on the route pursued it will be about 358 miles. It is to be 40 feet wide at the surface of the water, and 24 at the bottom. The water to be 4 feet deep. The whole space will be divided into a number of levels, each carried as far as the face of the country will admit, and connected with the next succeeding level by one or more locks. The locks are to be 90 feet long, and 12 wide. Boats properly constructed, carrying 100 tons, may pass the locks, & pass each other on the Canal.—There is to be a tow path on one side of the Canal for one or more horses to draw the boats. The usual rate of loaded boats is about 2 1/2 miles per hour; passenger boats sometimes go as fast as 4 miles per hour. As each section of the Canal, between any two locks, will be level, there will be no current in the water except so much as to supply lockage water for the next descending locks.

The bony of the Canal is to be excavated in the earth; but when streams of water or gulleys intervene, which cannot be passed on the surface of the earth, without bending the canal too far out of its course to go round their heads, the earth must be raised, by embankments, to the proper level, of sufficient width for the canal to pass on them, with their sides of such a slope as to prevent their sliding or caving off. Through these embankments must be made culverts or passages for the water from the upper side, under the canal, to prevent its ponding there, and endangering the embankment. When the streams are large, aqueduct bridges will be necessary.

We will now proceed to examine the route surveyed for the Canal. It commences in the Buffalo creek, on the level of Lake Erie, from whence it passes along the bank of the Niagara river 15 miles to the Tonawanta creek. Here a dam across the creek, 4 feet high, raising the water to the level of Lake Erie, would also produce a level surface of water in the creek for 11 miles up its channel, which with a tow path on one side would be the canal for that distance. Here it leaves the Tonawanta, and turning to the north, crosses the ridge which forms the Niagara falls—this is passed by a deep cutting of about 25 feet. Here the canal falls, by 23 locks 65 feet to the level of Genesee river. On this level it continues to that river, where a dam of 10 feet will raise the river to its level, and the boats on the canal may pass across without an aqueduct. About 3 or 4 miles east of Genesee river, after passing about 70 miles on one level, the canal falls 49 feet, by 6 locks. It then proceeds on one level about 16 miles to the valley of Mud creek, down which it descends, by successive locks, till it falls into the Seneca river, opposite Montezuma.—On the east side of the Seneca, it again rises, by 3 locks, and passes the summit in Camillus, in Onondaga county, where it again descends by one lock to the level of the plain south of Salina. Here it again rises, by 3 locks, to the Rome level, on which it passes about 60 miles, to Utica. Below this it follows the valley of the Mohawk, keeping between the river and hills, looking down as the face of the land requires, to the Hudson river.

Lake Erie is 564.85 feet higher than the Hudson river at Albany,

and 142 1/2 feet higher than the long level between Salina & Utica.

The fall from Buffalo to Seneca River, is 194 feet, with 25 locks; the rise from there to the summit of Camillus, is 27 feet, with 4 locks; the fall to the Salina plain, is 10 feet, with 1 lock; rise to the Rome level, 28 feet, with 3 locks; fall to Schoharie, and which level may be carried to the hill above Albany 129.85 feet, with 15 locks; fall to the level of the river, 285.50 feet, with 30 locks; total rise and fall 675.10 feet, 78 locks.

Should the canal end in a basin on the hill west of Albany, and be connected with the river by an inclined plane, as is common in Europe, where a great descent occurs in a short distance, the total rise and fall would be reduced to 392 feet, and the locks to 48.

The distance from Buffalo to Seneca river, is 163 miles 21 1/2 chains. From Seneca river to Utica, the part now in rapid course of execution, is about 93 miles. From there to Albany, 97 miles 27 chains. Making in the whole 353 miles 97 1/2 chains.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, A NEW DAILY PAPER, TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

It is with unfeigned reluctance that the subscriber begs leave to solicit the attention of the Public to a New Daily Paper, which he proposes with all possible expedition to establish in Baltimore, to be denominated THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

With regard to the political character of this publication, he seems any concealment—it will be decidedly of the Federal cast. That federalism, which was known and practised in the day of Washington—that federalism, for which Hamilton wrote a fourth, and for which Montgomery fell—that federalism, which, with a large and comprehensive view, embraces all characters, so far as they augment the prosperity and the grandeur of their country, and which turn the eye of the most transcendent disdain on the little, despicable, mean, personal bickering for office—that federalism, which would raise, ennoble, and aggrandize the character of our dear and beloved country, and its opposition to that detestable, mushroom federalism, whose only aim is to raise and to aggrandize private families—that federalism that exalts in the spectacle of our country's greatness, that delights to behold the star-spangled banner gliding over every sea, our commerce bounded by no other restrictions than those of the ocean—that federalism, that cheers the honest husbandman in his plough, the merchant at his desk, and the mechanic at his anvil. He is too old and the grave too near, for the subscriber to turn an apostate now, to lend himself to the sordid meanness of individual ambition, to mistake his own welfare for the welfare of his country. These are the federal sentiments of the Editor, and such as he will be governed by until the hour of his dissolution. He seeks not individual patronage; he looks for support on his countrymen's confidence, he is content to remain unnoticed and forgotten.

PAUL ALLEN, Late Editor of the Federal Republic and Baltimore Telegraph.

TERMS.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE will be published daily, at right dollars per ann. From the patronage already offered, and from the flattering prospects held out, it is expected the publication will be commenced the 1st of October next. Although the Editor intends it shall be a newspaper, it is not his wish nor his interest to disregard the machine and the mercantile departments; in these he will be assisted by persons well acquainted with the management of a commercial paper.

It is intended to issue from the Morning Chronicle office, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, a paper for the Country, to be published twice a week, at four dollars per annum, which will contain all the news-matter of the daily paper.

Every attention will be given to forward the paper to subscribers at a distance without delay.

Letters addressed to the Editor, No. 50 North Frederick street, will be attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1818.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

September 23, 1818.

On application by petition of Thomas Benson, administrator of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, & that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer.

John Gussarway, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil Smith, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto in due form of law, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1818.

Thomas Benson, adm'r.

October 1.

5